Renesas USB MCU and USB ASSP

USB Basic Host and Peripheral firmware

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Introduction

This document is an application note for Renesas USB MCU and USB ASSP. USB basic firmware, a sample program for USB interface control using Renesas USB MCU and USB ASSP.

Target Device

RX62N group, RX621 group, RX630 group, RX631 group, RX63N group, RX63T group, R8A66597, R8A66593

This application note also applies to other microcontrollers in the RX 600 Series that have the same USB module as the target device microcontrollers. When using this code in an end product or other application, its operation must be tested and evaluated thoroughly.

This program has been evaluated using Renesas Starter Kit.

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1. Document Overview

1.1 Overview

This document is an instruction manual for USB Basic Host and Peripheral firmware, a sample program for USB control using Renesas USB MCU and USB ASSP

This firmware includes a uITRON version and an OS-less version.

This document is intended to be used together with the device's data sheet of "1.2 Related Documents".

1.2 Related Documents

1. Universal Serial Bus Revision 2.0 specification
   【http://www.usb.org/developers/docs/】
2. RX62N Group, RX621 Group User's Manual: Hardware (Document numberR01UH0033EJ)
3. RX630 Group User's Manual: Hardware (Document number R01UH0040EJ)
4. RX63N Group, RX631 Group User's Manual: Hardware (Document number R01UH0041EJ)
5. RX63T Group User's Manual: Hardware(Document number R01UH0331EJ)
6. R8A66597 Datasheet (Document number REJ03F0229)
7. R8A66593 Datasheet (Document number R19DS0071EJ0100)
8. RX600 Series USB Basic Firmware Installation Guide (Document numberR01AN0495EJ)
9. RI600/4 User's Manual (Real-time OS for RX Family) (Document number REJ10J2052)

- Renesas Electronics Website
  【http://renesas.com/】
- USB Devices Page
  【http://renesas.com/en/usb/】

1.3 List of Terms

Terms and abbreviations used in this document are listed below.

ANSI	:	ANSI-C File I/O System Calls
APL	:	Application program
ASSP(assp)	:	Application Specifec Standard Produce
cstd	:	Prefix of ｆunction and ｆile for Peripheral & Host Common Basic (USB low level) F/W
HCD	:	Host control driver of USB-BASIC-FW
HDCD	:	Host device class driver (device driver and USB class driver)
HEW	:	High-performance Embedded Workshop
hstd	:	Prefix of function and file for Host Basic (USB low level) F/W
HUBCD	:	Hub class sample driver
H/W	:	Renesas USB device
MGR	:	Peripheral device state maneger of HCD
non-OS	:	USB basic firmware for OS less system
PCD	:	Peripheral control driver of USB-BASIC-FW
PDCD	:	Peripheral device class driver (device driver and USB class driver)
PP	:	Pre-processed definition
pstd	:	Prefix of ｆunction and ｆile for Peripheral Basic (USB low level) F/W
RTOS	:	USB basic firmware for uITRON system
RX62N-RSK	:	Renesas Starter Kit + for RX62N
RX63N-RSK	:	Renesas Starter Kit + for RX63N
RX63T-RSK	:	Renesas Starter Kit + for RX63T
RX630-RSK	:	Renesas Starter Kit for RX630
R8A66597	:	Renesas Hi-Speed USB2.0 ASSP R8A66597 board (Use in combination with RX62N-RSK.)
R8A66593	:	Renesas Hi-Speed USB2.0 ASSP Peripheral only.
Scheduler	:	Used to schedule functions, like a simplified OS.
Scheduler Macro	:	Used to call a scheduler function (non-OS)
STD	:	USB Basic Host and Peripheral firmware
SW1/SW2/SW3	:	User switches on theRSK Borad (Note1)
Task	:	Processing unit
uITRON, ITRON	:	Industrial The Real-time Operating system Nucleus
USB	:	Universal Serial Bus
USB-BASIC-FW	:	USB basic firmware for USB Basic Host and Peripheral firmwareRenesas (non-OS/RTOS)

(Note 1) When RX62N-RSK is used in conjunction with R8A66597, SW1 is allocated to the port used by an interrupt. Therefore, please do not use SW1

1.4 How to Read This Document

To run the demo, start with the installation guide; document nr. R01AN0495EJ. See 1.2.

This document is not intended for reading straight through. Use it first to gain acquaintance with the package, then to look up information on functionality and interfaces as needed for your particular solution.

To get acquainted with the source code, read Chapter 2.4 and note which MCU-specific files you need select at directory "*HwResourceForUSB*". Observe which files belong to the application level.

Chapter 3 of this document are only for the peripheral mode. Chapter 5 of this document are only for the host mode. Chapter 4.8 explains how the default peripheral vendor application works. Chapter 5.10 explains how the default host vendor application works. You will change this to create your own solution.

Understand how all code modules are divided into tasks, and that these tasks pass messages to one another. This is so that functions (tasks) can execute in the order determined by a scheduler and not strictly in a predetermined order. This way more important tasks can have priority. Further, tasks are intended to be non-blocking by using a documented callback mechanism. The task mechanism for non-OS version is described in Chapter 2.6. How to regist the task is described in Chapter 9.

2. Overview

2.1 Development Goals

USB-BASIC-FW was developed with the following goals in mind.

- To simplify the development of USB communication programs by customers using Renesas.
- To provide source code examples for hardware control of USB.

2.2 Features of USB-BASIC-FW

The main features of USB-BASIC-FW are as follows.

2.2.1 Overall

- Can control RX62N, RX63N, RX630, RX63T ,R8A66597 and R8A66593 by common source code.
- Can operate in either host or peripheral mode.
- Multiple device class drivers may be installed without the need to customize USB-BASIC-FW.

2.2.2 Host mode

- When a no-response condition is detected during data transfer to a USB Function, the user can specify the number of retries per transfer.
- A single pipe can perform multiple exclusive data communication tasks.
- A common API for control transfer, bulk transfer and interrupt transfer is provided.
- The function R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState for devices connect/disconnect processing is provided.
- The function R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState for suspend/resume processing is provided.
- HUBCD sample program code is provided.
- Sample application for data transfer is added. (This application operates as Vendor class.)
- A single pipe can perform multiple exclusive data communication tasks in order to manage HDCD pipe information tables.

2.2.3 Peripheral mode

- Operation can be confirmed by using *USBCommandVerifier.exe*.
  (USBCV is available for download from http://www.usb.org/developers/developers/tools/.)
- API for control transfer is provided.
- Common API for bulk transfer and interrupt transfer is provided.
- An API function is provided for devices connect/disconnect processing is provided.
- An API function is provided for suspend/resume processing is provided.
- Sample application for data transfer is added. (This application operates as Vendor class.)

2.2.4 Function provided by user

The following functions must be provided by the customer to match the system under development.

- Overcurrent detection processing when connecting USB cables (Host mode).
- Descriptor analysis (Host mode).
- Descriptor and pipe data (Peripheral mode)
- Device class driver.Examples currently exist for HMSC, PMSC, HHID, PHID, HCDC, PCDC.

2.3 Function

USB-BASIC-FW source code includes files for Host, Peripheral (Function) and common code.

[Common code]

- Device connect/disconnect, suspend/resume, and USB bus reset processing
- Control transfer on pipe 0
- Data transfer on pipes 1 to 9 (bulk or interrupt transfer: CPU access/DTC or DMA access)

[Host]

- In host mode, enumeration as low-speed/full-speed/high-speed device (However, operating speed is different by devices ability.)
- Transfer error determination and transfer retry

[Peripheral]

- In peripheral mode, enumeration as USB Host of USB1.1/2.0/3.0.

2.4 Structure of Files and folders

2.4.1 Folder Structure

The folder structure in which the files are provided in USB-BASIC-FW (non-OS & RTOS) is shown below. The USB-BASIC-F/W includes a sample (vendor) class driver, application and hardware resource sample code.

The source codes dependent on each device and evaluation board are stored in each hardware resource folder (HwResourceForUSB_***devicename***).

```
  Workspace
(USB-BASIC-FW)  [Common USB code that is used by all USB firmware]
    ＋―――USBSTDFW
    │          ＋―――non-OS/RTOS
    │          │          ＋―――class
    │          │          │          ＋―――hubd      Sample hub driver
    │          │          │          ＋―――SMPL      USB standard request sample
    │          │          ＋―――USB20
    │          │                     ＋―――HCD       Host control driver
    │          │                     ＋―――PCD       Peripheral control driver
    │          │                     ＋―――LIB       Common library
    │          ＋include                            Common header file
(ANSI-C File I/O System Calls)
    ＋―――ANSI [open(), close(), read(), write(), etc of the USB class driver]
(HW Setting) [Hardware access layer; to manipulate the MCU's USB register]
    ＋―――HwResourceForUSB_RX62N                Hardware resource for RX62N/RX621 Group
    ＋―――HwResourceForUSB_RX62N_597assp        Hardware resource for RX62N + R8A66597
    ＋―――HwResourceForUSB_RX63N                Hardware resource for RX63N/RX631 Group
    ＋―――HwResourceForUSB_RX63T                Hardware resource for RX63T Group
    ＋―――HwResourceForUSB_RX630                Hardware resource for RX630 Group
(Sample Code) [Class driver and user application]
    ＋―――SmplMain                              Sample application
    ＋―――VENDOR                                Vendor Class Driver
(uITRON) [uItron OS code]
    ＋―――RI600_4                               RTOS only
```

* 1. Copy the content of folder "HwResourceForUSB_***devicename***" and paste into "HwResourceForUSB" before code compilation.

* 2. Please select the folder “HwResourceForUSB_RX62N_597assp” when using R8A66593.

2.4.2 List of files

The files provided in USB-BASIC-FW are listed below.

The Project columns indicate whether a file is included in a build configuration:

P = The file is included in the PERI build configuration.
H = The file is included in the HOST build configuration.
PH = The file is included in the PERI_HOST build configuration.

The source file that is highlighted to aqua color may be referred to, and modified by the user.

Table 2-1 List of source file (non-OS)

Folder	File Name	Description	Project		
			P	H	PH
HCD	r_usb_hcontrolrw.c	Control read/write processing		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hdriver.c	HCD task		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hdriverapi.c	HCD/MGR API functions		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hintfifo.c	INTR, INTN, BEMP interrupt processing		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hmanager.c	MGR task		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hstdfunction	USB function extension library functions		O	O
PCD	r_usb_pcontrolrw.c	Control read/write processing	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pdriver.c	PCD task	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pdriverapi.c	PCD API functions	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pintfifo.c	INTR, INTN, BEMP interrupt processing	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pstdrequest.c	USB standard request responses	O		O
LIB	r_usb_cdataio.c	Data read/write, FIFO access processing	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cintfifo.c	INTR, INTN, BEMP interrupt processing	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cinthandler_usbip0.c	USB interrupt handler for USB IP0	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cinthandler_usbip1.c	USB interrupt handler for USB IP1	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cscheduler.c	Scheduler control for non-OS	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cstdapi.c	Host/Peripheral common API function	O	O	O
hubd	r_usb_hhubsys_uitron.c	HUBCD functions (uITRON)		O	O
SMPL	r_usb_pclassvendor.c	Peripheral class requests	O		O
SMPL	r_usb_smp_cSub.c	Common library functions	O	O	O
SMPL	r_usb_smp_hSub.c	Host standard requests		O	O
ANSI	r_usb_ansi.c	Host/Peripheral common ANSI function	O	O	O
ANSI	r_usb_ansi_host.c	ANSI function for Host		O	O
ANSI	r_usb_ansi_peri.c	ANSI function for Peripheral	O		O
ANSI	r_usb_otherclass.c	open function for each class	O	O	O
SmplMain	main.c	main process	O	O	O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_capl.c	Sample program for Host and Peripheral	O	O	O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_descriptor.c	Descriptor and Endpoint information	O		O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_hapl.c	Host sample program		O	O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_papl.c	Peripheral sample program	O		O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hansi.c	Host Driver for ANSI		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hapi.c	Sample HDCD API		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hdefep.c	Endpoint Table		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hdriver.c	Sample HDCD		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_pansi.c	Peripheral Driver for ANSI	O		O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_papi.c	Sample PDCD API	O		O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_pdriver.c	Sample PDCD	O		O

*P：PERI、H：HOST、PH：PERI_HOST

HwResource ForUSB	dbsct.c	Section Initialize	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	resetprg.c	Reset program	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	rx_mcu.c	MCU setting	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	keydriver.c lcddriver.c adcdriver.c leddriver.c scidriver.c	Key driver for RSK board LCD driver for RSK board ADC driver for RSK board LED driver for RSK board SCI driver for RSK board	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_creg_abs.c	USB setting common function for Host & Peripheral.	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_creg_access.c	USB register access function for Host & Peripheral	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_creg_dmadtc.c	DMA/DTC transfer setting function	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_hostelectrical.c	Electrical Test function			
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_hreg_abs.c	USB setting common function for Host		O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_hreg_access.c	USB register access function for Host	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_preg_abs.c	USB setting common function for Peripheral.	O		O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_preg_access.c	USB register access function for Peripheral	O		O
HwResource ForUSB	-	Output file of HEW	O	O	O

Table 2-2 List of Source file (RTOS)

Folder	File Name	Description	Project		
			P	H	PH
HCD	r_usb_hcontrolrw.c	Control read/write processing		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hdriver.c	HCD task		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hdriverapi.c	HCD/MGR API functions		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hintfifo.c	INTR, INTN, BEMP interrupt processing		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hmanager.c	MGR task		O	O
HCD	r_usb_hstdfunction	USB function extension library functions		O	O
PCD	r_usb_pcontrolrw.c	Control read/write processing	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pdriver.c	PCD task	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pdriverapi.c	PCD API functions	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pintfifo.c	INTR, INTN, BEMP interrupt processing	O		O
PCD	r_usb_pstdrequest.c	USB standard request responses	O		O
LIB	r_usb_cdataio.c	Data read/write, FIFO access processing	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cintfifo.c	INTR, INTN, BEMP interrupt processing	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cinthandler_usbip0.c	USB interrupt handler for USB IP0	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cinthandler_usbip1.c	USB interrupt handler for USB IP1	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cscheduler.c	Scheduler control for non-OS	O	O	O
LIB	r_usb_cstdapi.c	Host/Peripheral common API function	O	O	O
hubd	r_usb_hhubsys_uitron.c	HUBCD functions (uITRON)		O	O
SMPL	r_usb_pclassvendor.c	Peripheral class requests	O		O
SMPL	r_usb_smp_cSub.c	Common library functions	O	O	O
SMPL	r_usb_smp_hSub.c	Host standard requests		O	O
ANSI	r_usb_ansi.c	Host/Peripheral common ANSI function	O	O	O
ANSI	r_usb_ansi_host.c	ANSI function for Host		O	O
ANSI	r_usb_ansi_peri.c	ANSI function for Peripheral	O		O
ANSI	r_usb_otherclass.c	open function for each class	O	O	O
SmplMain	main.c	main process	O	O	O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_capl.c	Sample program for Host and Peripheral	O	O	O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_descriptor.c	Descriptor and Endpoint information	O		O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_hapl.c	Host sample program		O	O
SmplMain	r_usb_vendor_papl.c	Peripheral sample program	O		O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hansi.c	Host Driver for ANSI		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hapi.c	Sample HDCD API		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hdefep.c	Endpoint Table		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_hdriver.c	Sample HDCD		O	O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_pansi.c	Peripheral Driver for ANSI	O		O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_papi.c	Sample PDCD API	O		O
VENDOR	r_usb_vendor_pdriver.c	Sample PDCD	O		O

HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_host.cfg	Configuration file for RTOS resource		O	
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_perihost.cfg	Configuration file for RTOS resource			O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_peri.cfg	Configuration file for RTOS resource	O		×
HwResource ForUSB	dbsct.c	Section Initialize	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	resetprg.c	Reset program	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	rx_mcu.c	RSK processing	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	keydriver.c lcddriver.c adcdriver.c leddriver.c scidriver.c	Key driver for RSK board LCD driver for RSK board ADC driver for RSK board LED driver for RSK board SCI driver for RSK board	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_creg_abs.c	USB setting common function for Host & Peripheral.	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_creg_access.c	USB register access function for Host & Peripheral	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_creg_dmadtc.c	DMA/DTC transfer setting function	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_hostelectrical.c	Electrical Test function			
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_hreg_abs.c	USB setting common function for Host		O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_hreg_access.c	USB register access function for Host	O	O	O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_preg_abs.c	USB setting common function for Peripheral.	O		O
HwResource ForUSB	r_usb_preg_access.c	USB register access function for Peripheral	O		O
HwResource ForUSB	–	Output file of HEW	O	O	O

2.5 Software Configuration

In peripheral mode, USB-BASIC-FW comprises the peripheral driver (PCD), and the application (APL). PDCD is the class driver and not part of the USB-BASIC-F/W. See Table 2-3. In host mode, USB-BASIC-FW comprises the host driver (HCD), the manager (MGR), the hub class driver (HUBCD) and the application (APL). HDD and HDCD are not part of the USB-BASIC-F/W, see Table 2-3

The peripheral driver (PCD) and host driver (HCD) initiate hardware control through the hardware access layer according to messages from the various tasks or interrupt handler. They also notify the appropriate task when hardware control ends, of processing results, and of hardware requests.

Manager manages the connection state of USB peripherals and performs enumeration. In addition, manager issues a message to host driver or hub class driver when the application changes the device state. Hub class driver is sample program code for managing the states of devices connected to the down ports of the USB hub and performing enumeration.

The customer will need to make a variety of customizations, for example designating classes, issuing vendor-specific requests, making settings with regard to the communication speed or program capacity, or making individual settings that affect the user interface.

In addition, PDCD and HDCD need to be created by user. Please refer to the following sample program about how to create PDCD and HDCD.

PDCD : Workspace\VENDOR\r_usb_vendor_pdriver.c
HDCD : Workspace\VENDOR\r_usb_vendor_hdriver.c

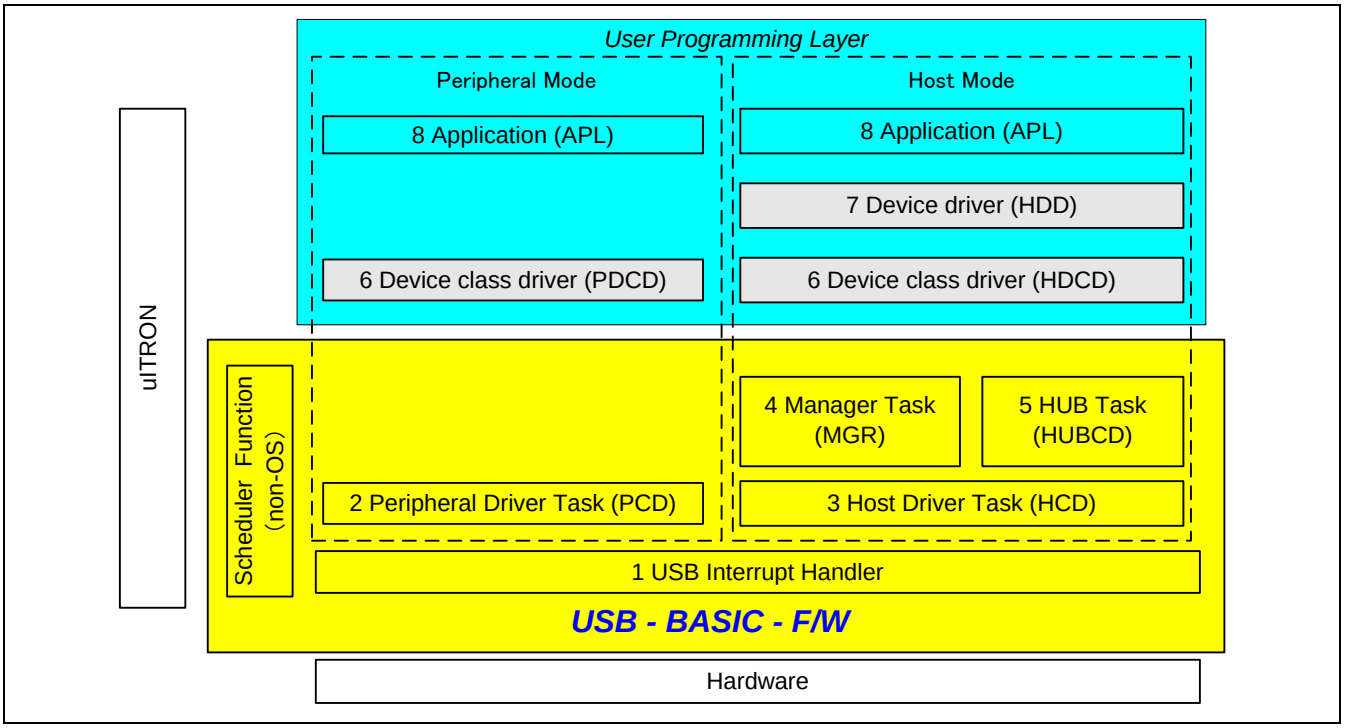

Figure 2-1 Task Configuration of USB-BASIC-FW

Table 2-3 Software function overview

No.	Module Name	Function
1	H/W Access Layer	Hardware control
2	USB interrupt handler	USB interrupt handler (USB packet transmit/receive end and special signal detection)
3	Peripheral control driver (PCD)	Hardware control in peripheral mode Peripheral transaction management
4	Host control driver (HCD)	Hardware control in host mode Host transaction management
5	Host manager (MGR)	Device state management Enumeration HCD/HUBCD control message determination
6	Hub class driver (HUBCD)	HUB down port device state management HUB down port enumeration
7	Device class driver (PDCD/HDCD)	Provided by the customer as appropriate for the system.
8	Device driver (HDD)	Provided by the customer as appropriate for the system.
9	Application(APL)	Provided by the customer as appropriate for the system.

2.6 Non-OS Scheduler Function and Tasks

When using the non-OS version of the source code, which is set by a macro in r_usb_usrconfig.h, a scheduler function manages requests generated by tasks and hardware according to their relative priority. When multiple task requests are generated with the same priority, they are executed using a FIFO configuration. To assure commonality with non-OS and uITRON-compatible firmware, requests between tasks are implemented by transmitting and receiving messages. In addition, call-back functions are used for responses to tasks indicating the end of a request, so the customer need only install appropriate class drivers for the system and there is no need to modify the scheduler itself. Please refer to “4.2.4 PCD Call-back functions” or “5.4 Host call-back functions”.

2.7 Host and Peripheral Sample Vendor Demo

USB-BASIC-FW includes a sample “vendor class application” task for both host and peripheral. These interact with eachother when connected - even if on the same MCU. Data is transferred in both directions using endpoints EP1 to EP4:

1. The peripheral will send a byte which is incremented from 0x00 to 0xFF using EP1 IN and EP3 IN.
2. This endpoint (EP1 IN and EP3 IN) is continuously read by the host demo application.
3. The host will send a byte which is incremented from 0x00 to 0xFF using EP2 OUT and EP4 OUT.
4. This endpoint (EP2 OUT and EP4 OUT) is continuously read by the peripheral demo application.

2.8 Note

1. USB-BASIC-FW is not guaranteed to provide USB communication operation. The customer should verify operation when utilizing it in a system and confirm the ability to connect to a variety of different types of devices.
2. The sample program using DMA transfer function is not provided in USB-BASIC-FW.The sample program using DTC transfer is provided. Please refer to “11. DTC/EXDMA Transfer” about DTC transfer function.

3. How to Register Class Driver

The class driver which the user created functions as the USB class driver by registering with USB-BASIC-FW.

3.1 How to register Peripheral Class Driver

Please consult function *usb_papl_registration ()* in *r_usb_vendor_papl.c* and register the class driver into USB-BASIC-FW. For details, please refer to Chapter 4.3.1.

The following describes how to register user-created class drivers and applications in the USB-BASIC-FW.

```
void usb_papl_registration(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
        USB_PCDREG_t    driver;

        /* Driver registration */
        /* Pipe Define Table address */
        driver.pipetbl      = (uint16_t**)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_epptr;
        /* Device descriptor Table address */
        driver.devicetbl    = (uint8_t*)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_DeviceDescriptor;
        /* Qualifier descriptor Table address */
        driver.qualitbl     = (uint8_t*)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_QualifierDescriptor;
        /* Configuration descriptor Table address */
        driver.configtbl    = (uint8_t**)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_ConPtr;
        /* Other configuration descriptor Table address */
        driver.othertbl     = (uint8_t**)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_ConPtrOther;
        /* String descriptor Table address */
        driver.stringtbl    = (uint8_t**)&usb_gpvendor_str_ptr;
        /* Driver init */
        driver.classinit    = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
        /* Device default */
    /* Condition compilation by the difference of user define */
    #if USB_SPEEDSEL_PP == USB_HS_PP
        driver.devdefault   = &usb_pvendor_smpl_DescriptorChange;
    #else   /* USB_SPEEDSEL_PP == USB_HS_PP */
        driver.devdefault   = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
    #endif  /* USB_SPEEDSEL_PP == USB_HS_PP */
        /* Device configured */
        driver.devconfig    = &usb_pvendor_apl_init;
        /* Device detach */
        driver.devdetach    = &usb_pvendor_apl_close;
        /* Device suspend */
        driver.devsuspend   = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
        /* Device resume */
        driver.devresume    = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
        /* Interfaced change */
        driver.interface    = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
        /* Control Transfer */
        driver.ctrltrans    = &usb_cstd_UsrCtrlTransFunction;
        R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration(ptr, &driver);
}
```

3.2 How to register Host Class Driver

Please consult function *usb_hapl_registration ()* in *r_usb_vendor_hapl.c* and register the class driver into USB-BASIC-FW. For details, please refer to the Chapter 5.5.2.

The following describes how to register user-created class drivers and applications in USB-BASIC-FW.

```
void usb_hapl_registration(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
        USB_HCDREG_t    driver;

        /* Driver registration */
        /* Interface Class */
        driver.ifclass      = (uint16_t)USB_IFCLS_VEN;
        /* Target peripheral list */
        driver.tpl          = (uint16_t*)&usb_gapl_devicetpl;
        /* Pipe Define Table address */
        driver.pipetbl      = (uint16_t*)&usb_shvendor_smpl_def_eptbl;
        /* Driver init */
        driver.classinit    = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
        /* Driver check */
        driver.classcheck   = &usb_hvendor_class_check;
        /* Device configured */
        driver.devconfig    = &usb_hvendor_apl_init;
        /* Device detach */
        driver.devdetach    = &usb_hvendor_apl_close;
        /* Device suspend */
        driver.devsuspend   = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;
        /* Device resume */
        driver.devresume    = &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;

        R_usb_hstd_DriverRegistration(ptr, &driver);
}
```

4. Peripheral

4.1 Peripheral Control Driver (PCD)

4.1.1 Basic functions

PCD is a program for controlling the hardware. PCD analyzes requests from PDCD (not part of the USB-BASIC-F/W) and controls the hardware accordingly. It also sends notification of control results using a user provided call-back function. PCD also analyzes requests from hardware and notifies PDCD accordingly.

PCD accomplishes the following:

1. Control transfers. (Control Read, Control Write, and control commands without data stage.)
2. Data transfers. (Bulk, interrupt) and result notification.
3. Data transfer suspensions. (All pipes.)
4. USB bus reset signal detection and reset handshake result notifications.
5. Suspend/resume detections.
6. Attach/detach detection using the VBUS interrupt.
7. Hardware control when entering and returning from the clock stopped (low-power sleep mode) state.

4.1.2 Issuing requests to PCD

API functions are used when hardware control requests are issued to the PCD and when performing data transfers. API functions and library functions can be used to obtain information for managing PCD.

In response to a request from an upper layer task, PCD sends a result notification by means of a call-back function.

PCD has no API functions for class/vendor requests.

4.1.3 USB requests

The following standard requests are supported by PCD.

- GET_STATUS
- GET_DESCRIPTOR
- GET_CONFIGURATION
- GET_INTERFACE
- CLEAR_FEATURE
- SET_FEATURE
- SET_ADDRESS
- SET_CONFIGURATION
- SET_INTERFACE

PCD answers requests other than the above with a STALL response.

When the PCD receives one of the above standard requests, it executes the functions listed in Table 4-1 according to the control transfer stage.

Note that, if the received USB request is a device class request or a vender class request, the user needs to create a program to judge these requests and register the program in the driver.

The following shows the peripheral processes available for the control transfer stage, based on the standard request received from a host.

Control read	:	When a valid request is received, data for transmission to the host is generated, and written to the FIFO
Control write	:	When a valid request is received, enables data reception from the host.
Data-less control command	:	When a valid request is received, returns the status.
Control read status stage	:	Receives the status from the host.
Control write status stage	:	Returns the status to the host.
Control transfer end	:	Sends notification to PDCD of a request received from host.

Actual functions used are shown in the table below.

Table 4-1 Peripheral Function Used

Control Transfer Stage	Device Class	Response to Host
Control read	usb_pstd_StandReq1()	Transmit data
Control write	usb_pstd_StandReq2()	Receive data
Control w/o data	usb_pstd_StandReq3()	Return status
Control read status	usb_pstd_StandReq4()	Receive status
Control write status	usb_pstd_StandReq5()	Return status
Control transfer end	usb_pstd_StandReq0()	None

4.2 API (Application Programming Interface)

This chapter has two sections; "ANSI" API, and PCD API. Select one in r_usb_usrconfig.h.

The ANSI type API is recommended for new projects.

4.2.1 ANSI API

A PDCD module (USB class driver) implements hardware control requests by using the ANSI API.

The ANSI API provides an-ANSI-type interface enabling the use of the same API for applications of different classes. USB-BASIC-F/W provides five API functions: *open(), close(), read(), write(), and control().*

[Note]

1. PDCD cannot be registered with the ANSI API. Use the driver registration API *R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration()* to register the PDCD.
2. This ANSI API does not support control transfers during peripheral operations. Use the peripheral control transfer API *R_usb_pstd_ControlRead( ) /R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite( ) / R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd()* for control transfers in this case. (See 4.4 Peripheral Control Transfer)

A list of the ANSI-type API functions is shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 List of ANSI API functions

ANSI API	Description
open()	Confirm whether USB device class communication is enable or not.
close()	End USB device class communication
read()	Execute USB receive process
write()	Execute USB send process
control()	Execute process according to control code

4.2.2 General operation using ANSI API

To use the ANSI API, here is the general order of how to set up USB transfers.

1. Call *open*, with the relevant class number for your system.
2. After a successful open, call *control* to register the call-back functions that will be called by the Basic FW when the application later uses the *read* and *write* APIs.
3. These application *read* and *write* calls will each cause the Basic FW to trigger the respective callbacks for the transfer types registered by the control call(s), that is, there will be one call for each transfer type and direction.
4. Later, when for example a bulk OUT transfer has been completed, the registered user callback will trigger.
5. When your callback is triggered, take care of the incoming data - or for outgoing data do relevant processing for successfully sent user data.
6. It is important to determine how many bytes have been sent or received in the user application data arrays. For the Basic FW's "vendor class" this application data is in the data arrays *usb_gvendor_smpl_bi_data*[][], *usb_gvendor_smpl_bo_data*[][], *usb_gvendor_smpl_ii_data*[][], and *usb_gvendor_smpl_io_data*[][], depending

on which transfer type was used for the pipe (endpoint). Use the *control* API with the USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET or USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET parameter. The user data in these data transfer arrays beyond the length returned by the control call is not to be used . Such data is old (from previous transfer).

open

Enable USB peripheral device class communication and confirm

Format

int16_t open (int8_t *name, uint16_t mode, uint16_t flg)

Arguments

*name	Class code : USB_CLASS_PSTD_BULK / USB_CLASS_PSTD_INT
mode	Mode (Not used, set to 0)
flg	Flag (Not used, set to 0)

Return Value

—	File number. (Success: 0x10 -- 0x1F /Failure: -1) As the File Number is required for subsequent communication using read() and write(), the open() function must be called first.

Description

This function enables the USB device class communication and confirms whether it is enabled or not.

If USB device class communication is enabled, the function sends the file number (0x10～0x1f) as the return value, if the connection fails, it returns (-1).

When a file number is received, USB device class communications using read() or write() can be performed.

The following is Class code that USB-BASIC-FW supports.

Class	Class code	Note
VENDOR	USB_CLASS_PSTD_BULK	USB_CLASS_PSTD_BULK is an example class that only has (two) bulk type endpoints
VENDOR	USB_CLASS_PSTD_INT	USB_CLASS_PSTD_INT is an example class which only has (two) interrupt endpoints.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application. See “4.2.2 General operation using ANSI API”, for more explanation on how to use this function from the context of a user application.
2. As the file number is required for USB device class communications using read() or write(), the open function must be called before performing the communication.

Example

```
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
      :
  usb_smp_fn = open((int8_t *) USB_CLASS_PSTD_BULK, 0, 0);
  if(usb_smp_fn != -1)
  {
   /* USB Transfer */
  }
      :
}
```

close

End USB device class communication

Format

int16_t close (int16_t fileno)

Arguments

fileno File number

Return Value

– Error code

Description

This function ends the USB device class communication specified by the file number.

If the USB device class communication ends successfully, the function sends (0) as the return value. If the communication fails, it returns (-1).

Note

1. Call this function from the user application.

Example

```
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
       :
  err = close(usb_smp_fn);
       :
}
```

read

USB receive

Format

int32_t read (int16_t fileno, uint8_t *buf, int32_t count)

Arguments

fileno	File number
*buf	Pointer to data buffer
count	Data transfer size

Return Value

–	Error code

Description

This function executes a data receive request for the USB device class specified in the file number.

Data is read from the FIFO buffer of the specified data transfer size (3rd argument), and then stored in the data buffer (2nd argument).

When the receive process is complete, the call-back function is called. This call-back function is registered by the Control API. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET in the Control API.

The actual read size can be obtained by using control API after the receive process is complete. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET in the Control API.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application. See “4.2.2 General operation using ANSI API” for more explanation on how to use this function from the context of a user application.
2. After the file number is received, USB device class communication using this function can be performed. The file number is obtained by using the Open API.
3. Use the Control API to register the call-back function for notification of data transfer completion before calling this function.
4. This function only executes a data receive request and does not block any processes. Therefore the return value is always (-1).

Example

```
int16_t usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
     :
 /* Set data receive complete notification call-back */
 control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET, (void*)&usb_ smp_Read_Notify);
 /* receiving data request */
 read(usb_smp_fn, (uint8_t *)buf, (int32_t)size);
 /* receiving request status check */
 err = control(usb_spvendor_bulk_fn, USB_CTL_GET_READ_STATE, (void*)&state);
 if(err != USB_CTL_ERR_PROCESS_COMPLETE)
 {
    /* Error Processing */
 }
     :
}
```

write

USB send

Format

int32_t write (int16_t fileno, uint8_t *buf, int32_t count)

Arguments

fileno	File number
*buf	Pointer to data buffer
count	Data transfer size

Return Value

–	Error code

Description

This function executes a data transmit request for the USB device class specified in the file number. The data transmit function writes data to the FIFO buffer in the specified data transfer size (3rd argument). The data to be written is read from the data buffer (2nd argument).

When the transmit processing is complete, the call-back function is called. This call-back function is registered by the Control API. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET in the Control API.

The actual write size can be obtained by using control API after the send processing is complete. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET in the Control API.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application. See “4.2.2 General operation using ANSI API”, for more explanation on how to use this function from the context of a user application.
2. After the file number is received, USB device class communications using this function can be performed. The file number is obtained by using open API. Please refer to the Open API.
3. Use the Control API to register the call-back function for notification of data transfer completion before calling this function.
4. This function only executes a data transmit request and no processing can be blocked while the data transmit is processing. Therefore, the return value is always (-1).

Example

```
int16_t usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
     :
 /* Set data transmit complete notification call-back. */
 control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET, (void*)&usb_ smp_write_Notify);
 /* Data Transmitting request */
 write(usb_smp_fn, (uint8_t *)buf, (int32_t)size);
 /* Transmitting request status check*/
 err = control( usb_spvendor_bulk_fn, USB_CTL_GET_WRITE_STATE,
                (void*)&state );
 if(err != USB_CTL_ERR_PROCESS_COMPLETE)
 {
    /* Error Processing */
 }
     :
}
```

control

Process a control code

Format

int32_t control (int16_t fileno, USB_CTRLCODE_t code, void *data)

Arguments

filneno	File number
code	Control code
data	Pointer to data

Return Value

–	Error code

Description

This function performs according to the control code. If an unsupported control code is specified, the function sends (-1) as the return value.

The following are control codes supported by *control*.

Control Code	Description
USB_CTL_USBIP_NUM	Gets the USB module number.
USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET	Registers the call-back function when the data receive is completed by read(). Set the call-back function in the 3rd argument.
USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET	Registers the call-back function when the data send is completed by write(). Set the call-back function in the 3rd argument.
USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET	Gets the data length read from the FIFO buffer when data is read.
USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET	Gets the data length written to the FIFO buffer when data is sent.
USB_CTL_GET_RD_STATE	Gets the state when data is read.
USB_CTL_GET_WR_STATE	Gets the state when data is sent.
USB_CTL_P_RD_TRANSFER_END	Forcibly ends data reception in pipe specified in argument.
USB_CTL_P_WR_TRANSFER_END	Forcibly ends data transmission in pipe specified in argument.
USB_CTL_P_CHG_DEVICE_STATE	Changes USB device to state specified in argument.
USB_CTL_P_GET_DEVICE_INFO	Gets state of connected USB device.
USB_CTL_P_RD_SET_STALL	Sets STALL to PID of reading pipe.
USB_CTL_P_WR_SET_STALL	Sets STALL to PID of writing pipe.

Note

Call this function from the user application. See “4.2.2 General operation using ANSI API”, for more explanation on how to use this function from the context of a user application.

Example

```
＜USB_CTL_USBIP_NUM＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  int16_t num;
    :
  /* Confirmation USBIP Number */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_USBIP_NUM, (void*) &num);
   :
}


＜USB_CTL_P_RD_TRANSFER_END＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
   smp_parameter.transfer_end.status = USB_DATA_STOP;
  /* Forcibly ends data reception */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_P_RD_TRANSFER_END, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}


＜USB_CTL_P_WR_TRANSFER_END＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
   :
  smp_parameter.transfer_end.status = USB_DATA_STOP;
  /* Forcibly ends data transmission */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_P_WR_TRANSFER_END, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}


＜USB_CTL_P_CHG_DEVICE_STATE＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.dev_info.complete = ptr.complete;      /* Callback function */
  smp_parameter.dev_info.msginfo = USB_DO_REMOTEWAKUP; /* Set device state */
  /* Changing USB device information */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_P_CHG_DEVICE_STATE, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}
```

```
<USB_CTL_P_GET_DEVICE_INFO>
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
   USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
          :
   smp_parameter.device_information.tbl = &smp_tbl;
  /* Getting USB device information */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_P_GET_DEVICE_INFO, (void)&smp_parameter);

  /* Device information is set in smp_tbl after processing control API */

}

<USB_CTL_P_WR_SET_STALL>
<USB_CTL_P_RD_SET_STALL>
/* When the user want to call the call-back function after setting STALL */
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
/* Call-back function */
void usb_complete( uint16_t data1, uint16_t data2 )
{
   :
}
void usb_apl_task(void)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.setstall.complete = usb_complete;   /* Call-back function */
  /* Set stall */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_P_WR_SET_STALL, (void*)&smp_parameter);
    :
}

/* When the user doesn't want to call the call-back function after setting
STALL */
void usb_apl_task(void)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.setstall.complete = (USB_CB_t)NULL; /* Sets NULL */
  /* Set stall */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_P_WR_SET_STALL, (void*)&smp_parameter);
    :
}


<USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET>
<USB_CTL_GET_RD_STATE>
<USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET>
  Please refer to example of "read" function.


<USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET>
<USB_CTL_GET_WR_STATE>
<USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET>
  Please refer to example of "write" function.
```

4.2.3 PCD API

A PDCD module (USB class driver) implements hardware control requests by using the PCD API.

The return values of each API function are scheduler macro error codes. A list of PCD API functions is shown in Table 4-3. Any of the functions can be used with the non-ANSI interface. When compiling “with ANSI”, the first part of the table should not be used in the user application

Table 4-3 List of PCD API Functions

	Function	Description
Non-ANSI *1)	R_usb_pstd_TransferStart()	Data transfer execution request
	R_usb_pstd_TransferEnd()	Data transfer forced end request
	R_usb_pstd_PcdChangeDeviceState()	USB device state change request
	R_usb_pstd_DeviceInformation()	Get USB device state information
ANSI & Non-ANSI	R_usb_pstd_PcdOpen()	Start the PCD task
	R_usb_pstd_PcdClose()	End the PCD task
	R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration()	Register the PDCD
	R_usb_pstd_PcdTask()	The PCD Task
	R_usb_pstd_ControlRead()	FIFO access execution request for control read transfer
	R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite()	FIFO access execution request for control write transfer
	R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd()	Control transfer end request
	R_usb_pstd_SetStall()	Set STALL to PID of PIPE that is specified by argument and the callback function is called.
	R_usb_pstd_SetPipeStall()	Set STALL to PID of PIPE that is specified by argument.
	R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr()	Get USB register base address
	R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit()	Initialize USB module
	R_usb_cstd_ClearHwFunction()	USB-Related Register Initialization Request
	R_usb_cstd_SetRegDvstctr0()	Set the value to DVSTCTR0 register
	R_usb_cstd_SetRegPipeCtr()	Set the value of PIPExCTR register

[Note]

1. If user selects USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP in the r_usb_usrconfig.h file, the user should *not* call the functions described in Non-ANSI field above in the user application.

```
Example (r_usb_usrconfig.h)
 #define USB_ANSIIO_PP        USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP  ;ANSI I/F
```

2. User can always call the functions of the "ANSI & Non-ANSI" field . These functions are not related to "Select ANSI Interface" setting.

The ANSI-type interface described previously is recommended for new projects. Please refer to "4.9.2 User Configuration File - r_usb_usrconfig.h" about selecting “ANSI Interface".

R_usb_pstd_PcdOpen

Start PCD task

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_pstd_PcdOpen (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB transfer structure

Return Value

[non-OS]

USB_E_OK	Success

[RTOS]

－	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

[non-OS]

This function initializes the pipe information.

Return value is always USB_E_OK.

[RTOS］

After initializing the pipe information, the function starts the PCD task. The PCD task then waits for requests from the hardware or PDCD.

Note

1. The user application should register the PDCD in the PCD and then call this function during initialization. Please register the PDCD by using the function R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration.
2. Please do not call this function after starting the PCD task

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_UTR_t  *ptr;
    :
  R_usb_pstd_PcdOpen(ptr);
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_PcdClose()

End PCD task

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_pstd_PcdClose(USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Arguments

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

[non-OS]

USB_E_OK Success

[RTOS]

— Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

[non-OS]

No processing.

Return value is always USB_E_OK.

[RTOS]

Ending PCD task.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. Please do not call this function after starting PCD task.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_UTR_t  *ptr;
    :
  R_usb_pstd_PcdClose(ptr);
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_TransferStart()

Data transfer request

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_pstd_TransferStart(USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

[non-OS]	
USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure
[RTOS]	
—	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

This function transfers data via the pipe.

This function executes data transfer requests to the PCD. After receiving the request, PCD executes the data transfer processing based on the transfer information stored in the USB Transfer Structure. Besides above arguments, also set the following information of this structure:

USB_MH_t	msghead	:	Set to NULL
uint16_t	keyword	:	Pipe number
void*	tranadr	:	Start address of the data buffer
uint32_t	tranlen	:	Data transfer size
uint16_t	setup	:	Set to 0 (zero)
USB_CB_t	complete	:	Pointer to call-back function
uint8_t	segment	:	Status
USB_REGADR_t	ipp	:	USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	:	USB IP number

When data transfer ends (specified data size reached, short packet received, error occurred), the Transfer Structure's call-back function is executed. The remaining transmit/receive data length, status, error count and transfer end is set as the parameters of this call-back function. Please refer to Table 4-4 R_usb_pstd_TransferStart call-back" about the call-back function.

Note

Call this function from the user application or class driver.

1. This function is not necessary when using the ANSI IO API.
2. The structure members indicated by the argument include pipe number, transfer data start address, transfer data length, status, call-back function at end, etc.
3. When the received data is n times of the maximum packet size and less than the expected received data length, it is considered that the data transfer is not ended and a callback is not generated.

Example

```
USB_UTR_t   trn_msg[USB_NUM_USBIP][USB_MAXPIPE_NUM + 1];
USB_ER_t usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipe, uint32_t size, uint8_t
*table)
{
    :
  /* Transfer information setting */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].msghead  = (USB_MH_t)NULL;   /* NULL only */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].keyword  = pipe;  /* Pipe No*/
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].tranadr  = table; /* Pointer to data buffer */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].tranlen  = size;  /* Transfer size */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].setup    = 0;
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].complete = ptr->complete;  /* Call-back function */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].segment  = USB_TRAN_END;  /* status */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].ipp      = ptr->ipp;  /* USB IP base address */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].ip       = ptr->ip;   /* USB IP No */

  /* Data transfer request */
  err = R_usb_pstd_TransferStart((USB_UTR_t *)&trn_Msg [ptr->ip][pipe]);

  return err;
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_TransferEnd

Data transfer forced end request

Format

USB_ER_t	R_usb_pstd_TransferEnd(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipe, uint16_t status)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB transfer structure
pipe	Pipe number
status	USB communication status

Return Value

[non-OS]	
USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure
[RTOS]	
—	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

This function forces data transfer via the specified pipe to end.

The function executes a data transfer forced end request to the PCD. After receiving the request, the PCD executes the data transfer forced end request processing.

When a data transfer is forcibly ended, the function calls the call-back function set in “R_usb_pstd_TransferStart” at the time the data transfer was requested. The information of the remaining transmit/receive data length, status, error count and transfer end is set in the parameter of this call-back.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. This function is not necessary when using an ANSI IO API.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  uint16_t status;
  uint16_t pipe;
    :
  pipe   = USB_PIPE1;
  status = USB_DATA_STOP;

  /* Transfer end request */
  err = R_usb_pstd_TransferEnd(ptr, pipe, status);

  return err;
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_PcdChangeDeviceState

USB peripheral device state change request

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_pstd_PcdChangeDeviceState (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t state, uint16_t port_no, USB_CB_INFO_t complete)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
state	Device state to be transitioned to
port_no	Port number
complete	Call-back function executed at end of PCD processing

Return Value

［non-OS］

USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure

［RTOS］

－	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS

Description

This function sends a request to the PCD to change the USB device state by setting one of the following values of argument “state”, and then call the ‘complete’ call-back function.

・USB_DO_REMOTEWAKEUP

Remote wakeup execution request to PCD

・USB_DP_ENABLE

D+ line pull-up request to PCD

・USB_DP_DISABLE

D+ line pull-up cancel request to PCD

・USB_DO_STALL

STALL response execution request to PCD.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. If connected/disconnected interrupt is detected, a D+ line pull-up cancel is executed automatically by firmware.
4. This function is not necessary when using the ANSI IO API

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  /* STALL response request */
  R_usb_pstd_PcdChangeDeviceState(ptr, USB_DO_STALL, USB_PIPE0, usb_smp_dummy)
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_DeviceInformation

Get a USB peripheral's device state information

Format

void	R_usb_pstd_DeviceInformation (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t *tbl)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
*tbl	Pointer to the buffer that the device information is stored.

Return Value

—	—

Description

This function gets USB peripherals device state information. It stores the following information at the address designated by the argument "tbl".

[0] : USB device state
[1] : USB transfer speed
[2] : Configuration number used
[3] : Interface number used
[4] : Remote Wakeup Flag

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling this function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. This function is not necessary when using an ANSI IO API.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  uint16_t res[5];
    :
  /* Get USB Device Information */
  R_usb_pstd_DeviceInformation(ptr, (uint16_t *)res);
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration

Register a PDCD

Format

void	R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration (USB_UTR_t *ptr, USB_PCDREG_t *registinfo)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
*registinfo	Pointer to class driver structure. (See section 4.3.1 for information on this structure)

Return Value

—	—

Description

This function registers the PDCD information, which is registered in the class driver structure, in the PCD. After registration is complete, the initialization call-back function is executed.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling this function:

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. The user must call this function from the user's program during initialization.
3. Only one device can be registered.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_registration(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_PCDREG_t driver;
    :
  /* Register PDCD information to driver */
  /* Pipe Define Table address */
  driver.pipetbl  = (uint16_t**)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_epptr;
  /* Device descriptor Table address */
  driver.devicetbl= (uint8_t*)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_DeviceDescriptor;
  /* Qualifier descriptor Table address */
  driver.qualitbl = (uint8_t*)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_QualifierDescriptor;
  /* Configuration descriptor Table address */
  driver.configtbl= (uint8_t**)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_ConPtr;
  /* Other configuration descriptor Table address */
  driver.othertbl = (uint8_t**)&usb_gpvendor_smpl_ConPtrOther;
  /* String descriptor Table address */
  driver.stringtbl= (uint8_t**)&usb_gpvendor_str_ptr;
  /* Driver init */
  driver.classinit= &usb_cvendor_dummy_function;

  R_usb_pstd_DriverRegistration(ptr, &driver);
}
```

R_usb_pstd_PcdTask

The PCD Task

Format

void	R_usb_pstd_PcdTask(USB_VP_INT stacd)

Arguments

stacd	Task start code Not used

Return Value

—	—

Description

This function executes hardware control when running as a USB peripheral.

Note

1. Call this in the loop that executes the scheduler processing for non-OS. See “Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow “for a usage example.
2. This function does not need to be called for RTOS.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_mainloop(void)
{
  while(1)
  {
  /* Start non-OS scheduler */
  R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
  /* Flag checking */
  if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
  {
       :
    R_usb_pstd_PcdTask((USB_VP_INT)0);
       :
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_ControlRead

FIFO access request for control read transfer

Format

uint16_t R_usb_pstd_ControlRead(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint32_t bsize, uint8_t *table)

Arguments

*ptr	Pointer to a USB transfer structure, containing pipe number, read size, etc
bsize	Transmit data buffer size
*table	Pointer to transmit data buffer address.

Return Value

end_flag	Data transfer result

Description

During a control IN transfer, this function issues a FIFO access execution request to PCD during the data stage.

PCD reads data from the area referenced by the argument (table) and writes it to the FIFO buffer of the hardware.

This function returns the following result as return value.

・USB_WRITESHRT

Data write end (short packet data write)

・USB_WRITEEND

Data write end (no additional data/transmission of packet with data length 0）

・USB_WRITING

Data write in progress (additional data present)

・USB_FIFOERROR

FIFO access error

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling this function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Please call this function at the control IN transfer data stage. Please refer to 4.4 Peripheral Control Transfer.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  R_usb_pstd_ControlRead(ptr, (uint32_t)1, (uint8_t*)(& usb_smp_buf));
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite

FIFO access request for control write transfer

Format

void	R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint32_t bsize, uint8_t *table)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB transfer structure containing pipe number etc
bsize	Receive data buffer size for control write transfer
*table	Receive data buffer address for control write transfer

Return Value

—	—

Description

During a control transfer data stage, this function issues a FIFO access execution request to PCD.

PCD reads data from the FIFO buffer of the hardware and writes it to the area referenced by the argument table.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Please call this function at the control OUT transfer data stage. Please refer to 4.4 Peripheral Control Transfer.

Example

```
uint8_t  usb_smp_buf;
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite(ptr, (uint32_t)1, (uint8_t*)(& usb_smp_buf));
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd

Control transfer end request

Format

void R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t status)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

status Status

Return Value

—

Description

This function issues a request for control transfer status stage execution to PCD. It is called at the control transfer status stage.

Besides above arguments, also set the following value for the status argument.

・USB_CTRL_END

Status stage normal end.

・USB_DATA_STOP

Return NAK to host at status stage.

・USB_DATA_OVR

Return STALL to host at status stage.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Please call this function at the control transfer status stage. Refer to 4.4 Peripheral Control Transfer.,

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd(ptr, (uint16_t)USB_CTRL_END);
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_SetStall

Set STALL to PID of PIPE with callback

Format

void	R_usb_pstd_SetStall (USB_UTR_t *ptr, USB_UTR_t complete, uint16_t pipeno)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
Complete	Callback function
pipeno	Pipe number

Return Value

—	—

Description

Set STALL as PID of the pipe number specified by the argument. The callback function that is specified by argument *complete* will be called when a stall packet has been sent.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application, or the class driver.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  R_usb_pstd_SetStall( ptr, (USB_CB_t)setstall_cb, pipeno );
    :
}
```

R_usb_pstd_SetPipeStall

Set STALL to PID of PIPE (no callback)

Format

void R_usb_pstd_SetStall (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipeno)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
pipeno	Pipe number

Return Value

—	—

Description

Setting STALL as PID for the specified pipe number

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Please call this function from the user application or the device class.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  R_usb_pstd_SetPipeStall( ptr, pipeno );
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr

Get the USB register base address

Format

void R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr (uint16_t usbip)

Argument

usbip USB IP number

Return Value

USB register base address

Description

Return USB register base address of the specified USB IP .

Note

Please call this function from the user application.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task( void )
{
    USB_UTR_t  utr;
               :
    utr.ip = USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM;
    utr.ipp = R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr(USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM );
               :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit

Initialize the USB module

Format

void R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

—

Description

Initialize the USB IP module specified by the USB Transfer Structure.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. The user must call this function from the user application during initialization.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_init( void )
{
       :
    USB_UTR_t  utr;
       :
    utr.ip = USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM;
    utr.ipp = R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr(USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM );
       :
    R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit( &utr );
       :

}
```

R_usb_cstd_ClearHwFunction

USB H/W register initialization

Format

void R_usb_cstd_ClearHwFunction (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

—

Description

USB H/W register initialization request

Note

Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

R_usb_cstd_SetRegPipeCtr

Set the value of PIPExCTR register

Format

void R_usb_cstd_SetRegPipeCtr(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipeno, uint16_t data)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
pipeno	Pipe number
data	Setting value to register

Return Value

—

Description

Set the value(3rd parameter) to PIPExCTR Register for pipe number(2nd parameter).

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. This function is used for OTG.

4.2.4 PCD Call-back functions

Table 4-4 R_usb_pstd_TransferStart call-back

Call-back	Data Transfer Request call-back function		
Call format	(*USB_CB_t)(USB_UTR_t *);		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Submitted USB_UTR_t pointer
Return values	—	—	—
Description	This function is executed at data transfer* end. (A transfer end condition at the end of a data transfer, of the size specified by the transfer application, when a short packet is received.). The remaining transmit/receive data length and the error count are updated.		
Notes	Bulk/Interrupt data transfer		

Table 4-5 Call-back of control transfer

Call-back	Call-back function of control transfer without standard request		
Call format	(*USB_CB_TRN_t)(USB_UTR_t *, USB_REQUEST_t *, uint16_t);		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
	USB_REQUEST_t *		Information of request
	uint16_t		Information of stage
Return values	—	—	—
Description	This call-back is called by USB interrupt in control transfer without standard request.		
Notes			

Table 4-6 Other call-backs

Call-back	Other call-back Functions		
Call format	(*USB_CB_INFO_t)(USB_UTR_t *,uint16_t, uint16_t)		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
	uint16_t		NOARGUMENT: Not used
	uint16_t		NOARGUMENT: Not used
Return values	—	—	—
Description	usb_pstd_Remote: Executed at end of remote wakeup processing. usb_pstd_ClearSeqbit: Executed when the sequence toggle bit is cleared. R_usb_pstd_SetStall: Executed when the sequence toggle bit is set to the stall state. R_usb_pstd_TransferEnd: Executed at data transfer end.		
Notes			

4.3 Structure Definitions

The structures used in USB peripheral mode are described below. They are defined in file *usb_ctypedef.h*.

4.3.1 USB_PCDREG_t structure

The USB_PCDREG_t structure is used to register PDCD information using the function *R_usb_pstd_DriverRegsitration*. The call-back function registered in USB_PCDREG_t is executed when the device state changes, etc.

Table 4-7 lists the members of the USB_PCDREG_t structure.

Table 4-7 Member of USB_PCDREG_t structure

type	member	Description
uint16_t	**pipetbl	Register the address of the pipe information table.
uint8_t	*devicetbl	Register the device descriptor address.
uint8_t	*qualitbl	Register the device qualifier descriptor address.
uint8_t	**configtbl	Register the address of the configuration descriptor address table.
uint8_t	**othertbl	Register the address of the other speed descriptor address table.
uint8_t	**stringtbl	Register the address of the string descriptor address table.
USB_CB_INFO_t	classinit	Register the function to be started when initializing PDCD. It is called at registration.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devdefault	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the default state. It is called when a USB reset is detected.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devconfig	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the configured state. It is called in the SET_CONFIGURATION request status stage.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devdetach	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the detach state. It is called when a detached condition is detected.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devsuspend	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the suspend state. It is called when a suspend condition is detected.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devresume	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the resume state. It is called when a resume condition is detected.
USB_CB_INFO_t	interface	Register the function to be started when an interface change occurs. It is called in the SET_INTERFACE request status stage.
USB_CB_TRN_t	ctrltrans	Register the function to be started when a user-initiated control transfer occurs.

4.3.2 The USB_REQUEST structure

USB_REQUEST_t is the structure where the latest USB request other than the standard request is stored.

This structure is used as the argument to the call-back function that was registered in member *ctrltrans* of the USB_PCDREG_t structure.

Table 4-8 shows the member of USB_REQUEST_t structure.

Table 4-8 Member of USB_REQUEST_t structure

Type	Member	Description
uint16_t	ReqType	The value is bmRequestType[D7-D0] of request. (The value is BMREQUESTTYPE of USBREQ register.) When this value is used, mask with USBC_BMREQUESTTYPE(0x00FFu).
uint16_t	ReqTypeType	The value is Type of bmRequestType[D6-D5] of request. (The value is b6-5 of BMREQUESTTYPE of USBREQ register.) When this value is used, mask with USBC_BMREQUESTTYPETYPE(0x0060u)
uint16_t	ReqTypeRecip	The value is Recipient of bmRequestType[D4-D0] of request. (The value is b4-0 of BMREQUESTTYPE of USBREQ register.) When this value is used, mask with USBC_BMREQUESTTYPERECIP(0x001Fu)
uint16_t	ReqRequest	The value is bRequest of request. (The value is BREQUEST of USBREQ register.) When this value is used, mask with USBC_BREQUEST(0xFF00u)
uint16_t	ReqValue	The value is wValue of request. (The value is USBVAL register.)
uint16_t	ReqIndex	The value is wIndex of request. (The value is USBINDEX register.)
uint16_t	ReqLength	The value is wLength of request. (The value is USBLENG register.)

4.4 Peripheral Control Transfer

This section provides a transfer control sample program which uses the API provided by the USB-BASIC-F/W. The sample illustrates a control transfer that occurs when a class request is made from PDCD.

The following functions are required for control transfer processing.

1. Setup stage class request function. (This function shall match the user system. Refer to 4.4.1, Class request processing.)
2. Data stage API functions (*R_usb_pstd_ControlRead* / *R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite*).
3. Status stage API function (*R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd*)

Note: Class request functions must be created by the user.

4.4.1 Class request processing

When a class control request is received by USB-BASIC-FW, the contents of the request are stored in the global variable usb_gpstd_ReqReg (type *USB_REQUEST_t*). Then, the function (the class request processing call-back) registered in *ctrltrans* of the *USB_PCDREG_t* structure is run. The USB communication structure (*USB_UTR_t)*, the request information and control transfer stage information are set as the argument of the called function. The user needs to describe the class request processing in this class request processing call-back. This class request processing function is called at the data stage and the status stage.

An example of how to create a class request processing function is described below. This is also the *ctrltrans* member of structure USB_PCDREG_t.

＜Example class request processing function＞

```
void usb_pvendor_UsrCtrlTransFunction(USB_UTR_t *ptr, USB_REQUEST_t *preq,
uint16_t ctsq)
{
  If (preq->ReqTypeType == USB_CLASS)
  {
   /* Switch on control transfer stage. */
   switch (ctsq)
   {
      /* Idle or Setup stage */
      case USB_CS_IDST: usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans0(ptr); break;
      /* Control read Data stage */
      case USB_CS_RDDS: usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans1(ptr, preq); break;
      /* Control write Data stage */
      case USB_CS_WRDS: usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans2(ptr, preq); break;
      /* Status stage of a control write without a Data stage.*/
      case USB_CS_WRND: usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans3(ptr, preq); break;
      /* Control read Status stage */
      case USB_CS_RDSS: usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans4(ptr, preq); break;
      /* Control write Status stage */
      case USB_CS_WRSS: usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans5(ptr, preq); break;
      /* Control sequence error */
      case USB_CS_SQER: R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd(ptr, (uint16_t)USB_DATA_ERR);
      break;
      /* Illegal */
      default: R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd(ptr, (uint16_t)USB_DATA_ERR); break;
   }
  }
  else
  {
   usb_cstd_SetStall(ptr, (uint16_t)USB_PIPE0);
  }
}
```

1. Data stage processing

If the received request is supported, please transfer the data to host by using the *R_usb_pstd_ControlRead*() or *R_usb_pstd_ControlWrite* API.

If the received request is not supported, return STALL to host by using R_usb_pstd_SetStall() API.

The following function is called in the class request processing function..

a). usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans1()
b). usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans2()

2. Status stage processing

If there was no problem in the setup or data stage, finish the control transfer with a proper status stage by calling R_usb_pstd_ControlEnd() with USB_DATA_END as the 2nd parameter.

If a parameter is received which is not supported in the setup stage or the data stage, return a STALL packet to host by using the usb_pstd_ControlEnd() API.

The following function is called in the class request processing function..

a). usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans3()
b). usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans4()
c). usb_ pvendor _ControlTrans5()

4.4.2 Note

Make sure that the capacity of the user buffer exceeds the transmit/receive data size (Bsize) of the control transfer data stage.

4.5 Data Transfer

4.5.1 Transfer requests

When using the ANSI-type interface, use *read()* or *write()* to start a data transfer request.

When not using the ANSI-type interface, use *R_usb_pstd_TransferStart()* to start a data transfer. For more details on the API functions described here, please refer to the corresponding API section.

4.5.2 Notification of transfer result

When a data transfer completes, the firmware notifies the PDCD of the data transfer completion and the sequence toggle bit information in the call-back function registered when the data transfer was requested.

The results of the transfer are stored in the USB_UTR_t structure member *status*.

The USB_UTR_t structure is provided to PDCD (by PCD) as the first argument of the callback function..

The following shows the transfer result.

USB_DATA_NONE	:	Data transmit normal end
USB_DATA_OK	:	Data receive normal end
USB_DATA_SHT	:	Data receive normal end with less than specified data length
USB_DATA_STALL	:	STALL response or MaxPacketSize error detected
USB_DATA_STOP	:	Data transfer forced end
USB_DATA_TMO	:	Forced end due to timeout, no call-back (uITRON only)

4.5.3 The USB Communication Structure (USB_UTR_t)

The following describes the structure members used for data transfer.

USB communication with a connected host or peripheral device, with the exception of control transfer during peripheral operation, can be accomplished by notifying the following structure to PCD.

Table 4-9 shows the members of the USB Transfer Structure.

Table 4-9 USB Communication Structure members and description for use with peripheral

Type	Member	Description
USB_MH_t	msghead	This message header is used by the OS (or non-OS messaging system). It should not be used by the application.
uint16_t	msginfo	Message type. Specifies the request contents. Specifies USB-BASIC-FW using an API function. Specifies USB_MSG_PCD_SUBMITUTR for USB communication
uint16_t	keyword	Sub-code Specifies the pipe number or the port number etc for USB communication
USB_REGADR_t	ipp	Set USB IP base address
uint16_t	ip	Set USB IP number
uint16_t	result	Result of USB transfer. Set by PCD/HCD.
USB_CB_t	complete	Callback function. Specifies the address of the function to be executed when USB communication ends. Use the following type declaration for the call-back function. typedef void (*USB_CB_t)(USB_UTR_t*);
void	*tranadr	USB communication buffer address Provides notification of the USB communication buffer address.
uint32_t	tranlen	USB communication data length. Specify a transfer size smaller than the user buffer size.
uint16_t	*setup	Not used in USB peripheral mode.
uint16_t	status	USB communication status PCD/HCD returns the USB communication result. Please refer to "4.5.2 Notification of transfer result".
uint16_t	pipectr	PIPECTR register. PCD returns the PIPECTR register content. PCD specify the transfer start toggle state for continuous communication.
uint8_t	errcnt	Stores the number of errors that occurred during transfer.
uint8_t	segment	Segment information Provides notification of transfer continuation/end.
int16_t	fn	File number. Only for the ANSI-type interface.
void	*usr_data	Set the variety information.

Additional Communication Structure details for peripheral

1. Buffer address for USB communication (tranadr)

Reception or ControlRead transfer: Specifies the address of the buffer for storing receive data.
Transmission or ControlWrite transfer: Specifies the address of the buffer for storing transmit data.
NoDataControl transfer: Ignored if specified.

2. USB communication data length (tranlen)

Reception or ControlRead transfer: Stores the receive data length.

Transmission or ControlWrite transfer: Stores the transmit data length.

NoDataControl transfer: Set to 0.

The remaining transmit/receive data length is stored after USB communication end. In case of control transfer in host mode, the remaining data length from the data stage is stored.

3. Pipe control (pipectr)

PDCD can perform communication with multiple endpoint addresses over a single pipe by remembering the sequence toggle bit information in this register. When specifying transfer continuation, set the SQMON bit in this register to the previous toggle state.

4. Segment information (segment)

Control transfer continuation: Specify USB_TRAN_CONT (continuation of transfer from data stage enabled).

Control transfer end: Specify USB_TRAN_END.

Data transfer continuation: Specify USB_TRAN_CONT. (Set SQMON bit in PIPECTR.)

Data transfer end: Specify USB_TRAN_END.

4.5.4 Notes on data transfer

When the maximum packet size is an odd number and one packet is not equivalent to one transfer, the CPU may generate an address exception during buffer access。

4.5.5 Notes on data reception

Use a transaction counter for the receive pipe.

When a short packet is received, the expected remaining receive data length is stored in tranlen of USBC_UTR_t structure and this transfer is ended. When the received data exceeds the buffer size, data read from the FIFO buffer up to the buffer size and this transfer is ended. When the user buffer area is insufficient to accommodate the transfer size, the usb_cstd_DataEnd() function may clear the receive packet in some cases. (It should be used with the SHTNAK function, transaction counter function, single buffer setting, etc.

When using DTC, the buffer size must be an integral multiple of the maximum packet size.

4.5.6 Data transfer overview

The following shows an overview of data transfer with an example.

ANSI Interface

After *open()* processing is complete, *control()* is used to set the call-back function for the APL.

read()/write() is called and data transfer request executed.

After data transfer is complete, the call-back function that was set in (2) above is called and the transfer results are thereby notified to the PDCD. Please refer to 4.5.2, Notification of transfer result.

Non-ANSI Interface

Transfer is done by APL or PDCD the USB_UTR_t structure members listed below.

keyword	:	Pipe number
tranadr	:	Pointer to a data buffer containing data to be transmitted.
tranlen	:	Transfer Size
segment	:	USB_TRAN_END
complete	:	Executed call-back function at the data transfer end.

R_usb_pstd_TransferStart() is called and data transfer request executed.

After data transfer is complete, the call-back function “complete” that was set in (1) above for is called and the transfer results are notified to PDCD. Refer to 4.5.2, Notification of transfer result.

4.6 Pipe Definition

4.6.1 Overview

When using the device in peripheral mode, the PDCD (the class driver) must store appropriate pipe settings as a pipe information table.

A sample pipe information table for the peripheral sample program is in file *r_usb_vendor_descriptor.c*.

4.6.2 Pipe information table

A pipe information table comprises the following six items (uint16_t × 6).

1. Pipe Window Select register (address 0x64)
2. Pipe Configuration register (address 0x68)
3. Pipe Buffer Designation register (address 0x6A)
4. Pipe Maximum Packet Size register (address 0x6C)
5. Pipe Period Control register (address 0x6E)
6. FIFO port usage method

4.6.3 Definition of pipes 1 to 9

The pipe definitions provided as a sample in USB-BASIC-FW are configured as shown below.

Possible pipe values that can be set in the pipe information table are defined as macros in the r_usb_cdefusbip.h file.

＜Example of Pipe Information table ＞

```
uint16_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_eptbl1[] =     <-- Registered Pipe Information Table
{
  USB_PIPE1,                          <-- Pipe definition item 1
  USB_BULK|USB_BFREOFF|USB_DBLBON|USB_SHTNAKON|USB_DIR_P_IN|USB_EP1, <-- Pipe
                                              definition item 2
  USB_NONE,                           <-- Pipe definition item 3
  64,                                 <-- Pipe definition item 4
  USB_IFISOFF | USB_IITV_TIME(0u),    <-- Pipe definition item 5
  USB_CUSE,                           <-- Pipe definition item 6
  <NEW PIPE start in this position>
    :
  USB_PDTBLEND,
}
```

1). Pipe definition item 1

Specify the value to be set in the Pipe Window select register.

Pipe select	:	Specify the selected pipe (USB_PIPE1 to USB_PIPE9)

Restrictions

-

2). Pipe definition item 2

Specify the values to be set in the Pipe Configuration register. This item consists of 7 bit-fields and is set by OR-ing together the respective field values (macros) below:

Transfer type	:	Specify one among USB_BULK, USB_INT
BRDY operation designation	:	Specify either USB_BFREON or USB_BFREOFF
Double buffer mode	:	Specify either USB_DBLBON or USB_DBLBOFF
Continuous transmit/receive mode	:	Specify USB_CNTMDOFF
SHTNAK operation designation	:	Specify either USB_SHTNAKON or USB_SHTNAKOFF
Transfer direction	:	Specify either USB_DIR_P_OUT or USB_DIR_P_IN.
Endpoint number	:	Specify the endpoint number (EP1 to EP15)

Restrictions

- The values that can be set for the transfer type differ according to the selected pipe. For details, refer to the hardware manual of the corresponding device.
- For a pipe set to the receive direction, specify USBC_SHTNAKON.
- The continuous transfer mode setting is only valid for R8A66597/R8A66593.
- The same endpoint number may not be set for pipes with different direction settings.

3). Pipe definition item 3

Specify the settings for the Pipe Buffer Designation register. This item is only for R8A66597/R8A66593.

Buffer size	:	Specify the pipe buffer size in 64-byte units
Buffer number	:	Specify the buffer start number

Restrictions

- Make settings such that buffer areas in use at the same time do not overlap.
- When the USB_DBLBON setting is used, twice the area is needed.

4). Pipe definition item 4

Specify the settings for the Pipe Maximum Packet size register.

Maximum packet size	:	Specify the maximum packet size for the pipe

Restrictions

- The values that can be set for the maximum packet size differ according to the device. For details, refer to the hardware manual of the corresponding device.

5). Pipe definition item 5

Specify the settings for the Pipe Period Control register. See the HW manual for more information.

In-buffer flush	:	Specify USBC_IFISOFF.
Interval duration	:	Specify the interval value (0 to 7).

Restrictions

- When transfer type other than USB_ISO is used, set USB_IFISOFF to ISO IN buffer flash.
- When selecting pipes 3 to 5, specify value 0 for the interval duration.

6). Pipe definition item 6

Specify the FIFO port for the pipe to use, and how to access it.

USB_CUSE	:	CPU access using CFIFO
USB_D0USE	:	CPU access using D0FIFO
USB_D0DMA	:	DTC/DMA access using D0FIFO
USB_D1USE	:	CPU access using D1FIFO
USB_D1DMA	:	DTC/DMA access using DD1FIFO

See “11. DTC/EXDMA Transfer” about using DTC

Restrictions

- The transaction counter work to the receive direction pipe.
- No sample program are provided for USBC_D0USE and USBC_D1DMA

7). Other pipe setting notes

Use device class to specify transfer unit communication synchronization.
Do not fail to write USBC_PDTBLEND at the end of the table.

4.7 Descriptor

In order for USB-BASIC-FW to operate in peripheral mode, it is necessary to create a descriptor table that matches the class under development. (A sample table is included in r_usb_vendor_descriptor.c.)

The descriptor definitions comprise the following four types.

1.	Standard Device Descriptor	:	`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_DeviceDescriptor[]`
2.	Device Qualifier Descriptor	:	`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_QualifierDescriptor[]`
3.	Configuration Other_Speed_Configuration Interface Endpoint	:	`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_ConfigurationH_1[]` `uint8_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_ConfigurationF_1[]`

4.	String Descriptor	:	`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_string_descriptor0[]`
			`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_string_descriptor1[]`
			`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_string_descriptor2[]`
			`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_string_descriptor3[]`
			`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_string_descriptor4[]`
			`uint8_t usb_gpvendor_string_descriptor5[]`

Note:

1. For details of each descriptor, see chapter 9 of the USB revision 2.0 specification
2. When making changes to descriptor definitions, it is also necessary to make changes to the pipe information table to match the endpoint descriptors.

4.8 Peripheral sample program

4.8.1 Function

USB-BASIC-FW peripheral sample program is configured with a sample vendor class driver and sample application and includes the following functions.

- Operation confirmation is possible using “USBCommandVerifier.exe".
- Data transfer with USB-BASIC-FW host sample program (see “5.10 Host Sample Program).
- Works with the new ANSI-type interface.

Operation confirmation with “USBCommandVerifier.exe"

The peripheral sample program operation can be confirmed based on the device framework test tool “USBCommandVerifier.exe” (USBCV） provided by the USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF). Supported test items are listed in Chapter 9.

Data communications with a host sample program

The peripheral sample program can communicate with a host running the USB-BASIC-F/W host sample program, transferring bulk and interrupt data. This could even be run on one MCU if the board has two USB ports; an A-port (host) and a B-port (peripheral).

4.8.2 Operation of a peripheral sample program

The following describes an example of the peripheral sample program in the non-OS configuration.

1. Initialization

When the device goes to the reset state, the PowerON_Reset_PC function in resetprg.c is called. The PowerON_Reset_PC function initializes the MCU, sections, the scheduler, etc., and then calls the usb_cstd_main_task function in main.c. After the USB module is set and tasks are registered in the usb_cstd_main_task function, the device returns to the static state.

Figure 4-1 shows the general flow of the initialization routine from reset state to static state.

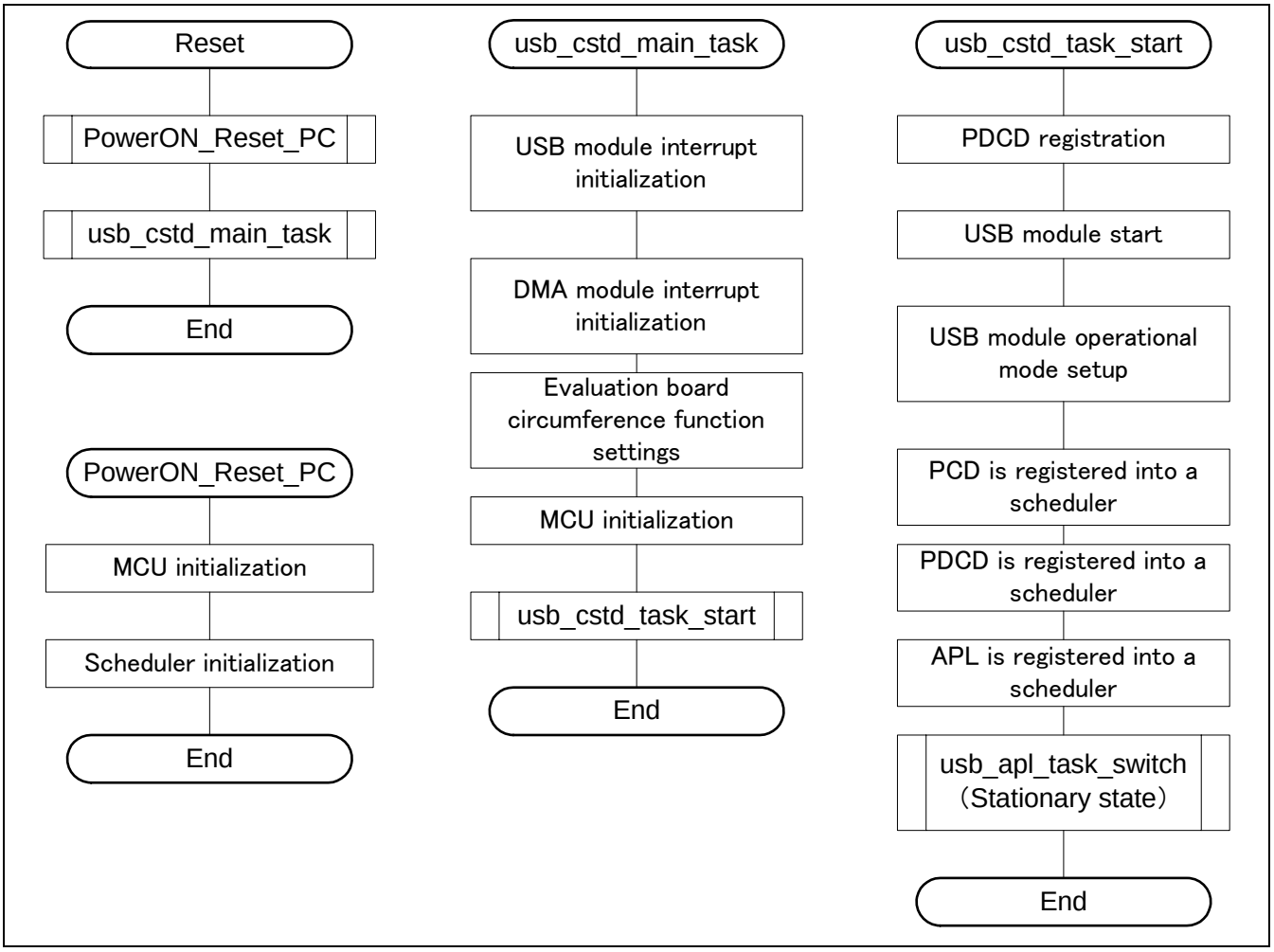

Figure 4-1 Peripheral Sample Program Intialization Overview

2. Main task

After initialization, the sample program calls the usb_apl_task_switch function and the device returns to the “static state”. With the sample program is in the static state, enumeration and USB operation is triggered via interrupts.

3. Static state operations:

- Check for processing requests with scheduler.
- If any processing requests are present, select the task with highest priority and set its task processing request flag.
- If a task processing request flag is set, confirm the message and process the task specified in the message

Figure 4-2 shows the program flow in the static state.

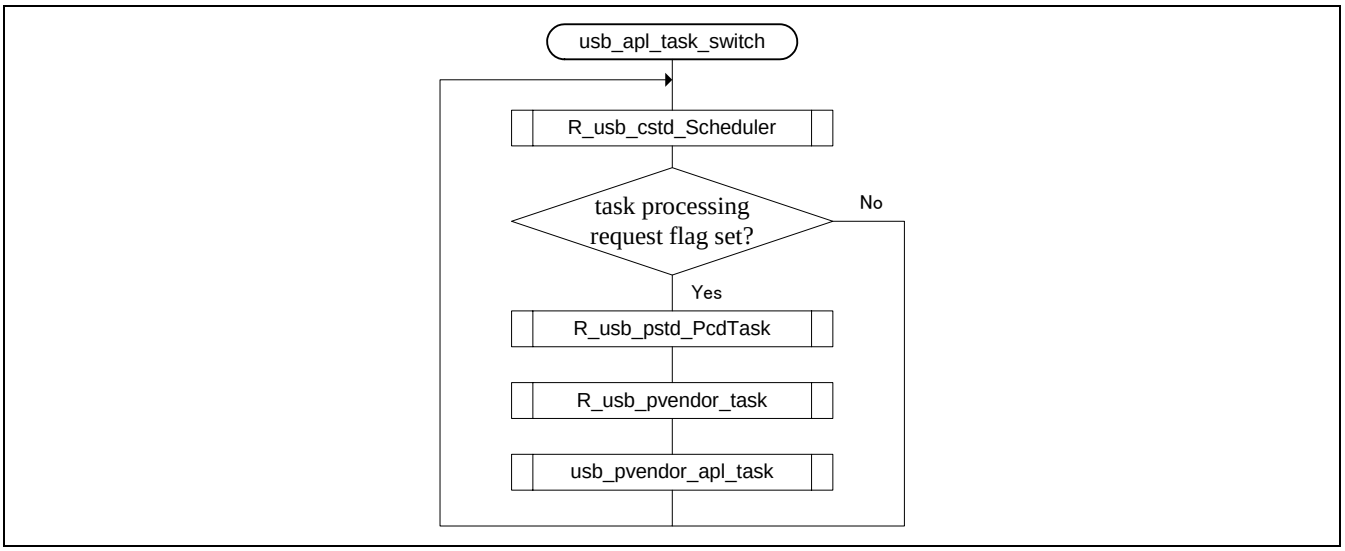

Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow

4. Sample Application Task (APL) - usb_pvendor_apl_task()

The sample application task performs open processing and issues data transmit/receive requests to the sample vendor driver as described below for the ANSI-type configuration.

(1). Open Processing

Checks if USB communication with USB host is enabled. If enabled, obtains file number.

(2). Issue data transmit/receive requests to the sample vendor driver (PDCD below).

After open processing is complete, the sample application task uses the file number obtained in the open processing to transmit/receive data to/from the sample driver.

5. Sample Vendor Class Driver Task (PDCD) - usb_pvendor_task()

The sample vendor driver task (PDCD) notifies PCD of data transmit/receive requests from the sample application task and performs the data transmit/receive operation.

4.9 How to run USB-BASIC-FW in peripheral mode

This section describes how to operate the USB-BASIC-F/W as a peripheral, using USB-BASIC-FW and sample code as an example.

4.9.1 Device selection

Table 4-10 lists the main device hardware resources included in USB-BASIC-FW..

Change the folder name of the device to be operated from “HwResourceForUSB_device name” to “HwResourceForUSB.

Table 4-10 Hardware resource for Sample code

Folder Name	Device	Evaluation Board
HwResourceForUSB_RX62N	RX62N	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX62N
HwResourceForUSB_RX630	RX630	Renesas Starter Kit for RX630
HwResourceForUSB_RX63N	RX63N	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX63N
HwResourceForUSB_RX63T	RX63T	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX63N
HwResourceForUSB_RX62N_597assp	R8A66597 R8A66593	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX62N + R0K866597D020BR

4.9.2 User Configuration File - r_usb_usrconfig.h

The USB-BASIC-F/W functions are set by rewriting the user definition configuration file (r_usb_usrconfig.h) in the HwResourceForUSB folder. Please change the following items.

The following shows each definition item in the User Configuration file (r_usb_usrconfig.h).

1. ANSI / non-ANSI interface

   The ANSI preprocessor directive may be set to *one* of the following two options.

```
#define USB_ANSIIO_PP    USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP     : Use ANSI Interface
                                               : Recommended for new projects
#define USB_ANSIIO_PP    USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP : Non-ANSI Interface (legacy)
```

2. USB mode per port (host / peripheral)

   Please select *one* USB mode (Host or Peripheral) for each USB module (USB IP0 and USB IP1).

   Note: RX63T, RX630, R8A66597 and R8A66593 can only be set as USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP.

```
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP USB_HOST_PP     : Host mode for USB IP0
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP USB_PERI_PP     : Peripheral mode for USB IP0
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP USB_NOUSE_PP    : USBIP0 Not used
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP USB_HOST_PP     : Host mode for USB IP1
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP USB_PERI_PP     : Peripheral mode for USB IP1
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP USB_NOUSE_PP    : USBIP1 not used
```

3. USB ports

   The USB port may be specified as *one* of the following two options.

```
#define USB_PORTSEL_PP      USB_1PORT_PP    : Use one USB port
```

4. CPU byte endian

   The CPU byte endian may be specified as *one* of the following two options.

```
#define USB_CPUBYTE_PP      USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP    : Little Endian
#define USB_CPUBYTE_PP      USB_BYTE_BIG_PP       : Big Endian
```

5. Low power mode

The low power mode may be specified as *one* of the following two options.

```
#define USB_CPU_LPW_PP  USB_LPWR_USE_PP          //Low Power Mode
#define USB_CPU_LPW_PP  USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP      //Not Low Power Mode
```

6. External bus operating voltage

The external bus operating voltage may be specified as *one* of the following two options.
(Used only by R8A66597/R8A66593)

```
#define USB_LDRVSEL  USB_VIF1        : 1.8 V applied to external bus pins
#define USB_LDRVSEL  USB_VIF3        : 3.3 V external bus pins
```

7. Resonator oscillation frequency

Oscillating frequency of connected resonator may be specified as *one* of the following three options.
(Used only by R8A66597/R8A66593)

```
#define USB_XINSELUSB_XTAL12         : 12 MHz resonator connected
#define USB_XINSELUSB_XTAL24         : 24 MHz resonator connected
#define USB_XINSELUSB_XTAL48         : 48 MHz resonator connected
```

8. Transfer speed

The target speed may be specified as either of the following two options.
(Used only by R8A66597/R8A66593)

```
#define USB_HSESELUSB_HS_ENABLE      : Use High-Speed
#define USB_HSESELUSB_HS_DISABLE     : Use Full-Speed
```

4.9.3 Valid configurations listed by device

The user system definition information for each device is shown below.

Table 4-11 Valid RX62N user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	Note
	USB1monde	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	Note
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 4-12 Valid RX630 user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 4-13 Valid RX63N user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	（Note）
	USB1 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP	USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	（Note）
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 4-14 Valid RX63T user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_PERI_PP	（Note）
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 4-15 Valid R8A66597/R8A66953 user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_PERI_PP	（注）
3	USB Port	USB_PORTSEL_PP	USB_1PORT_PP	
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	
6	Low External Bus Operating Voltage	USB_LDRVSEL	USB_VIF1 USB_VIF3	
7	Oscillating Frequency of Connected	USB_XINSEL	USB_XTAL12 USB_XTAL24 USB_XTAL48	
8	Transfer Speed	USB_HSESEL	USB_HS_ENABLE USB_HS_DISABLE	

4.9.4 Workspace build configuration

USB-BASIC-F/W operation can easily be changed by selecting a different Build Configuration in HEW. Table 4-16 shows operation per respective build configuration.

Table 4-16 Build Configuration

Build Configuration	Contents of Configuration
PERI	Operate one port as peripheral.
PERI_HOST	Operate both ports; one as peripheral and one as host.

The configurations that can be selected differ according to device. Table 4-17 shows each device and valid configurations.

Table 4-17 Valid device and Build Configuration combinations.

Device	Build Configuration		
	PERI	HOST	PERI_HOST
RX62N	O	O	O
RX630	O	--	--
RX63N	O	O	O
RX63T	O	O	--
R8A66593	O	--	--
R8A66597	O	O	--

4.9.5 Peripheral mode example

The following uses RX62N in an example to show how to setup USB-BASIC-FW and sample program to operate as a USB peripheral.

1. Select HwResourceForUSB

Delete the content of folder "*HwResourceForUSB*". Copy and paste the content of "*HwResourceForUSB_RX62N*" into "*HwResourceForUSB*". The folders named *HwResourceForUSB_XXX* are not used by any build configuration.

2. Select USB mode (Host/Peripheral)

Set macros *USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP* and *USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP* in the User Configuration file (r_usb_usrconfig.h) as follows.

```
//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP    USB_HOST_PP     // Host Mode
#define  USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP    USB_PERI_PP     // Peripheral Mode
//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP    USB_NOUSE_PP

//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP    USB_HOST_PP     // Host Mode
//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP    USB_PERI_PP     // Peripheral Mode
#define  USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP    USB_NOUSE_PP
```

3. Workspace

Double click “Fw.hws” to start up HEW. Then set the build configuration in the workspace to “PERI”.

4. Generate an executable file

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Build → Build all], then execute the build.

5. Connect to evaluation board

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Debug→ Connect], and then connect the evaluation board to the emulator.

6. Download and execute the binary executable in the target

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Debug→ Download→ (target execute file)], and then download the binary executable file to the evaluation board.

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Debug→ Reset then execute], to run target board.

5. Host

5.1 Host Control Driver (HCD)

HCD is a program for controlling the hardware. The functions of HCD are shown below.

1. Control transfer (Control Read, Control Write, No-data Control) and result notification.
2. Data transfer (bulk, interrupt) and result notification.
3. Data transfer suspension (all pipes).
4. USB communication error detection and automatic transfer retry
5. USB bus reset signal transmission and reset handshake result notification.
6. Suspend signal and resume signal transmission.
7. Attach/detach detection using ATCH and DTCH interrupts.
8. Hardware control when entering and returning from the clock stopped (low-power sleep mode) state. (Only R8A66597)

5.1.1 Issuing Requests to HCD

The API functions described below are used by a higher level task (the HDCD or APL) to issue hardware control requests to HCD. Only HCD may directly control the hardware. For requests to update the state of the connected devices (Powered, Address, Configured state etc), control may be exercised by HCD either directly or via a USB hub. MGR determines the device address and issues control requests to the HCD and HUBCD tasks.

In response to a request from upper layer task, HCD sends a result notification by means of a call-back function.

The following points must be considered when using HCD to perform USB communication.

1. Bus possession rate and pipe contention

HCD can perform communication with multiple devices. However, HCD does not calculate the USB bus possession rate or check for contention between the communication pipes used by HDCD tasks.

When multiple HDCD devices are installed, modifications must be made to prevent contention between pipes. Also note that the HUBCD provided in the USB-BASIC-F/W uses pipe 9, which may affect operations when using HUBCD in the user system.

2. Installation of multiple HDCD (class drivers)

Two or more devices and communication are possible using HCD, but MGR cannot proceed with enumeration of multiple devices simultaneously. The application will have to keep track of the communication if several devices are running. Enumeration of another device should be avoided until the enumeration of the previously connected device finishes.

5.2 Host Manager (MGR)

MGR is a task that supplements the functions of HCD and HDCD. The functions of MGR are shown below.

1. Registration of HDCD.
2. State management for connected devices.
3. Enumeration of connected devices.
4. Searching for endpoint information from descriptors.

5.2.1 USB Standard Requests

MGR enumerates connected devices. The USB standard requests issued by MGR are listed below. The descriptor information obtained from a device is stored temporarily, and this information can be fetched by using the HCD API function.

- GET_DESCRIPTOR (Device Descriptor)
- SET_ADDRESS
- GET_DESCRIPTOR (Configuration Descriptor)
- SET_CONFIGURATION

The BasicFW only covers these standard requests, which are always used at time of enumeration.

5.2.2 Checking of HDCD

MGR notifies HDCD of the information obtained during enumeration by using the GET_DESCRIPTOR request and checks whether the connected device is ready to operate.

HDCD replies device condition by R_usb_hstd_ReturnEnuMGR() function.

5.3 API (Application Programming Interface)

5.3.1 ANSI API

The ANSI API provides an ANSI-type interface for applications enabling the use of the same API for applications of different classes.

This ANSI interface is made up of its API functions. USB-BASIC-F/W provides 5 API functions: *open(), close(), read(), write(), and control()*.

The user is discouraged from changing these functions. A list of ANSI API Functions are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 List of ANSI API Functions

Function Name	Description
open()	Establish connection with USB device.
close()	End connection with USB device.
read()	Execute USB receive process *
write()	Execute USB send process *
control()	Execute process according to control code

*Transmission and reception of data are requested by user. When done, the user is notified when the API calls the user-registered call-back function.

[Note]

HDCD cannot be registered using the ANSI IO API. Use the driver registration API (R_usb_hstd_DriverRegistration()) to register the HDCD.

5.3.2 General operation using ANSI API

To use the ANSI API, here is the general order of how to set up USB transfers.

1. Call *open*, with the relevant class number for your system.
2. After a successful open, call *control* to register the call-back functions that will be called by the Basic FW when the application later uses the *read* and *write* APIs.
3. These application *read* and *write* calls will each cause the Basic FW to trigger the respective callbacks for the transfer types registered by the control call(s), that is, there will be one call for each transfer type and direction.
4. Later, when for example a bulk OUT transfer has been completed, the registered user callback will trigger.
5. When your callback is triggered, take care of the incoming data - or for outgoing data do relevant processing for successfully sent user data.
6. It is important to determine how many bytes have been sent or received in the user application data arrays. For the Basic FW's "vendor class" this application data is in the data arrays *usb_gvendor_smpl_bi_data*[][], *usb_gvendor_smpl_bo_data*[][], *usb_gvendor_smpl_ii_data*[][], and *usb_gvendor_smpl_io_data*[][], depending on which transfer type was used for the pipe (endpoint). Use the *control* API with the USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET or USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET parameter. The user data in these data transfer arrays beyond the length returned by the control call is not to be used . Such data is old (from previous transfer).

open

Establish connection with USB device

Format

int16_t open (int8_t *name, uint16_t mode, uint16_t flg)

Argument

*name	Class code : USB_CLASS_HSTD_BULK / USB_CLASS_HSTD_INT
mode	Mode (Not used, set to 0)
flg	Flag (Not used, set to 0)

Return Value

—	File number (Success: 0x10 -- 0x1F /Failure: -1) As the File Number is required for subsequent communication using read() and write(), the open() function must be called first.

Description

This function secures a hardware pipe for the class specified in the argument, and establishes connection with the USB peripheral. If a connection is successful, the function sends the file number (0x10～0x1f) as the return value; if the connection fails, it returns (-1). USB device class communications using read() and write() can be executed after obtaining the file number.

Since HCD does the actual data transfer, the user can request data transfers only by using these functions.

Subsequent read() and write() will only cause data transfer to occur via the pipe registered into the opened “file”.

The following vendor example “class codes” are supported by USB-BASIC-FW.

Class	Class code	Note
VENDOR	USB_CLASS_HSTD_BULK	USB_CLASS_PSTD_BULK is an example class that only has (two) bulk type endpoints
VENDOR	USB_CLASS_HSTD_INT	USB_CLASS_PSTD_INT is an example class which only has (two) interrupt endpoints.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application.
2. As the file number is required for USB device class communications using read() or write(), the open function must be called before performing the communication.

Example

```
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
    :
  usb_smp_fn = open((int8_t *)USB_CLASS_HSTD_BULK, 0, 0);
  if(usb_smp_fn != -1)
  {
   /* USB Transfer */
  }
    :
}
```

close

End connection with USB device

Format

int16_t	close (int16_t fileno)

Argument

fileno	File number

Return Value

—	Error code

Description

This function ends the USB device class communication specified by the file number.

If the USB device class communication ends successfully, the function sends (0) as the return value. If the communication fails, it returns (-1).

Note

1. Call this function from the user application.

Example

```
int16_t usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
 USB_ER_t err;
     :
 err = close(usb_smp_fn);
 if(err == USB_OK)
 {
    usb_smp_fn = -1;
 }
     :
}
```

read

USB receive process

Format

int32_t	read(int16_t fileno, uint8_t *buf, int32_t count)

Argument

fileno	File number
*buf	Pointer to data buffer
count	Data Transfer size

Return Value

—	Error code

Description

This function executes a data receive transaction request for the USB device class specified by the file number.

Data is read from the FIFO buffer of the specified data transfer size (3rd argument), and then stored in the data buffer (2nd argument).

When the receive process is complete, the call-back function is called. This call-back function is registered by the Control API. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET in the Control API.

The actual read size can be obtained by using control API after the receive process is complete. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET in the Control API.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application.
2. Use control(USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET) to register the call-back function for notification of data transfer completion before calling this function .
3. This function only executes a data receive request and does not block any processes. Therefore the return value is always (-1).

Example

```
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
    :
  /* Set data receive complete notification call-back */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET, (void*)&usb_ smp_Read_Notify);
  /* receiving data request */
  read(usb_smp_fn, (uint8_t *)buf, (uint32_t)size)
  /* receiving request status check */
  err = control(usb_spvendor_bulk_fn, USB_CTL_GET_READ_STATE, (void*)&state);
  if(err != USB_CTL_ERR_PROCESS_COMPLETE)
  {
   /* Error Processing */
  }
    :
}
```

```
Processing at the time of the completion of reception
void usb_smp_Read_Notify(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t data1, uint16_t data2)
{
    :
  /* Receiving data length check */
  err = control(usb_spvendor_bulk_fn, USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET, (void*)&data_len);
  if(err != USB_CTL_ERR_PROCESS_COMPLETE)
  {
   /* Error Processing */
  }
    :
}
```

write

USB send process

Format

int32_t	write(int16_t fileno, uint8_t *buf, int32_t count)

Argument

fileno	File number
*buf	Pointer to data buffer
count	Data Transfer size

Return Value

—	Error code

Description

This function executes a data transmit request for the USB device class specified in the file number. The data transmit function writes data to the FIFO buffer in the specified data transfer size (3rd argument). The data to be written is read from the data buffer (2nd argument).

When the transmit processing is complete, the call-back function is called. This call-back function is registered by the Control API. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET in the Control API.

The actual write size can be obtained by using control API after the send processing is complete. Please refer to control code USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET in the Control API.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application.
2. After the file number is received, USB device class communications using this function can be performed. The file number is obtained by using open API. Please refer to the Open API.
3. Use the Control API to register the call-back function for notification of data transfer completion before calling this function.
4. This function only executes a data transmit request and no processing can be blocked while the data transmit is processing. Therefore, the return value is always (-1).

Example

```
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task()
{
    :
  /* Set data send complete notification call-back */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET, (void*)&usb_ smp_write_Notify);
  /* Send data request */
  write(usb_smp_fn, (uint8_t *)buf, (uint32_t)size)
  /* Send data length check */
  err = control(usb_spvendor_bulk_fn, USB_CTL_GET_WRITE_STATE, (void*)&state);
  if(err != USB_CTL_ERR_PROCESS_COMPLETE)
  {
   /* Error Processing */
  }
    :
}
```

```
Processing at the time of the completion of transmitting
void usb_smp_write_Notify(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t data1, uint16_t data2)
{
    :
  /* Send data length check */
  err = control(usb_spvendor_bulk_fn, USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET, (void*)&data_len);
  if(err != USB_CTL_ERR_PROCESS_COMPLETE)
  {
   /* Error Processing */
  }
    :
}
```

control

Process according to control code

Format

int16_t control(int16_t fileno, USB_CTRLCODE_t code, void *data)

Argument

fileno	File number
code	Control Code
*data	Pointer to data

Return Value

—	Error code

Description

This function performs processes according to the control code. If an unsupported control code is specified, the function sends (-1) as the return value.

The following are control codes supported by control().

Control Code	Description
USB_CTL_USBIP_NUM	Gets the USB module number.
USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET	Registers the function to be called back when the data receive is completed. Set the call-back function in the 3rd argument.
USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET	Registers the function to be called back when the data send is completed. Set the call-back function in the 3rd argument.
USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET	Gets the data length read from the FIFO buffer when data is read.
USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET	Gets the data length written to the FIFO buffer when data is sent.
USB_CTL_GET_RD_STATE	Gets the state when data is read.
USB_CTL_GET_WR_STATE	Gets the state when data is sent.
USB_CTL_H_RD_TRANSFER_END	Forcibly ends data transfer in pipe specified in argument.
USB_CTL_H_WR_TRANSFER_END	Forcibly ends data transfer in pipe specified in argument.
USB_CTL_H_CHG_DEVICE_STATE	Changes state of connected USB device.
USB_CTL_H_GET_DEVICE_INFO	Gets state of connected USB device.

Note

Call this function from the user application.

Example

```
＜USB_CTL_USBIP_NUM＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  int16_t num;
    :
  /* Confirmation USBIP Number */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_USBIP_NUM, (void*) &num);
    :
}


＜USB_CTL_H_RD_TRANSFER_END＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.transfer_end.status = USB_DATA_STOP;
  /* Forcibly ends data reception */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_H_RD_TRANSFER_END, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}


＜USB_CTL_H_WR_TRANSFER_END＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.transfer_end.status = USB_DATA_STOP;
  /* Forcibly ends data transmission */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_H_WR_TRANSFER_END, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}


＜USB_CTL_H_CHG_DEVICE_STATE＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.dev_info.complete = ptr.complete;   /* Callback function */
  smp_parameter.dev_info.msginfo = USB_DO_STALL;
  /* Changing USB device information */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_H_CHG_DEVICE_STATE, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}
```

```
＜USB_CTL_H_GET_DEVICE_INFO＞
int16_t  usb_smp_fn;
void usb_apl_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_CTL_PARAMETER_t smp_parameter;
    :
  smp_parameter.device_information.tbl = &smp_tbl;
  /* Getting USB device information */
  control(usb_smp_fn, USB_CTL_H_GET_DEVICE_INFO, (void)&smp_parameter);
    :
}

＜USB_CTL_RD_NOTIFY_SET＞
＜USB_CTL_GET_RD_STATE＞
＜USB_CTL_RD_LENGTH_GET＞
  Please refer to example of "read" function.

＜USB_CTL_WR_NOTIFY_SET＞
＜USB_CTL_GET_WR_STATE＞
＜USB_CTL_WR_LENGTH_GET＞
  Please refer to example of "write" function.
```

5.3.3 HCD API

A HDCD module will implement hardware control requests by using the following HCD API. The return values of each API function are scheduler macro error codes. A list of HCD API functions is shown in Table 5.2. Any of the functions can be used with the non-ANSI interface. When compiling “with ANSI”, the first part of the table should not be used in the user application.

Table 5.2 List of HCD API Functions

	Function Name	Description
Non-ANSI	R_usb_hstd_TransferStart()	Data transfer request
	R_usb_hstd_TransferEnd()	Data transfer forced end request
	R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState()	USB device state change request
	R_usb_hstd_MgrChangeDeviceState()	Connected device state change request
ANSI & Non-ANSI	R_usb_hstd_SetPipeRegistration()	Pipe configuration setting request
	R_usb_hstd_HcdTask()	HCD Task
	R_usb_hstd_MgrTask()	MGR Task
	R_usb_hstd_DriverRegistration()	Register HDCD
	R_usb_hstd_DriverRelease()	Release HDCD
	R_usb_hstd_SetPipeInfo()	Set of pipes information
	R_usb_hstd_DeviceInformation()	Fetch the state of a connected peripheral
	R_usb_hstd_ChkPipeInfo	Create pipe information from endpoint descriptor
	R_usb_hstd_ReturnEnuMGR()	Enumeration continuation request (non-OS only)
	R_usb_hstd_EnuWait()	Enumeration priority update request (non-OS only)
	R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr()	Get USB register base address
	R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit()	Initialize USB module
	R_usb_cstd_ClearHwFunction()	USB-Related Register Initialization Request
	R_usb_cstd_SetRegDvstctr0()	Set the value to DVSTCTR0 register
	R_usb_cstd_SetRegPipeCtr()	Set the value of PIPExCTR register
	R_usb_hstd_HcdOpen()	Start HCD Task
	R_usb_hstd_HcdClose()	End HCD Task
	R_usb_hstd_MgrOpen()	Start MGR Task
	R_usb_hstd_MgrClose()	End MGR Task

[Note]

1. If the user selects USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP in the r_usb_usrconfig.h file, the user should *not* call the functions described in Non-ANSI field above in the user application.

   Example (r_usb_usrconfig.h)

   #define USB_ANSIIO_PP USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP : ANSI I/F used

2. The user can always call the functions in the "ANSI & Non-ANSI" field . These functions are not related to ANSI setting.

   The ANSI-type interface described previously is recommended for new projects. Please refer to "4.9.2 User Configuration File - r_usb_usrconfig.h" about selecting “ANSI Interface".

R_usb_hstd_TransferStart

Data transfer request

Format

USB_ER_t	R_usb_hstd_TransferStart (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure

Return Value

[non-OS]	
USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure
[RTOS]	
–	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

This function requests HCD to execute data transfer(s) for the pipe specified in the Transfer Structure.

When the data transfer ends (specified data size reached, short packet received, error occurred), the call-back function is called. The information of the remaining transmit/receive data length, status, error count and transfer end is set in the argument to this call-back function.

Note

1. This function is not necessary when using the ANSI IO API.
2. Set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling this function; ip, ipp, pipe number, transfer data start address, transfer data length, status, and the call-back function to call at end of transfer.
3. Call this function from the user application or class driver (HDCD).
4. When the received data is n times of the maximum packet size and less than the expected received data length, it is considered that the data transfer is not ended and a callback is not generated

Example

```
USB_UTR_t   usb_smp_trn_Msg[USB_NUM_USBIP][USB_MAXPIPE_NUM + 1];
USB_ER_t usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipe, uint32_t size, uint8_t
*table)
{
    :
  /* Transfer information setting */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].msghead  = (USB_MH_t)NULL;   /* NULL only */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].keyword  = pipe;  /* Pipe no. */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].tranadr  = table; /* Pointer to data buffer */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].tranlen  = size;  /* Transfer size */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].setup    = 0;
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].complete = ptr->complete;  /* Call-back function */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].msghead  = USB_TRAN_END;  /* Status */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].ipp      = ptr->ipp;  /* USB IP base address */
  trn_msg[ptr->ip][pipe].ip       = ptr->ip;   /* USB IP No */

  /* Data transfer request */
  err = R_usb_hstd_TransferStart((USB_UTR_t *)&trn_msg [ptr->ip][pipe]);

  return err;
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_TransferEnd

Data transfer forced end request

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_hstd_TransferEnd (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipe, uint16_t status)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
pipe	Pipe number
status	USB communication status

Return Value

［non-OS］

USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure

［RTOS］

－	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

This function forces data transfer via the pipes to end.

This “forced end” request is sent to HCD which does the forced end request processing.

When a data transfer is forcibly ended, the function calls the call-back function that was set by *R_usb_pstd_TransferStart* when the data transfer was requested. The remaining data length of transmission and reception, status, the number of times of a transmission error, and the information on forced termination are set in the argument (ptr) of this callback function.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application or the class driver (HDCD).
3. This function is not necessary when using the ANSI IO API.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  uint16_t status;
  uint16_t pipe;
    :
  pipe   = USB_PIPEx
  status = USB_DATA_STOP

  /* Transfer end request */
  err = R_usb_hstd_TransferEnd(ptr, pipe, status);

  return err;
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_SetPipeRegistration

Pipe configuration setting request

Format

USB_ER_t	R_usb_hstd_SetPipeRegistration (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t *table, uint16_t pipe)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
*table	Pointer to pipe information table
pipe	Pipe number

Return Value

—	Error code. (USB_E_OK)

Description

This function configures the hardware pipes. Each pipe is set according to the contents of the pipe information registered during HDCD registration.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. The user must call this function from the user's application during initialization.
3. Refer to "5.9.2 Pipe Information Table" for more details.
4. This function is not necessary when using an ANSI IO API.

Example

```
USB_ER_t usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  R_usb_hstd_SetPipeRegistration(ptr, (uint16_t*)&usb_ smp_eptbl, USB_USEPIPE);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState

USB device state change request

Format

```
USB_ER_t    R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState (USB_UTR_t  *ptr,
                                          USB_CB_t    complete,
                                          uint16_t    msginfo,
                                          uint16_t    member)
```

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
complete	Call-back function
msginfo	USB communication status
member	Port number

Return Value

［non-OS］

USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure

［RTOS］

－	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

This function changes the device state. Change of USB device state is done by HCD after calling this function.

The following is a list of values that may be used for *msginfo*.

msginfo	Outline
USB_MSG_HCD_ATTACH	Request to change to connection state
USB_MSG_HCD_DETACH	Request to change to disconnection state from connection state
USB_MSG_HCD_USBRESET	Request to execute USB reset
USB_MSG_HCD_SUSPEND	Request to change to suspend state
USB_MSG_HCD_RESUME	Request to execute resume signal
USB_MSG_HCD_REMOTE	Request to change to suspend with remote wakeup enabled state
USB_MSG_HCD_VBON	VBUS supply start request
USB_MSG_HCD_VBOFF	VBUS shutdown request
USB_MSG_HCD_CLR_STALL	Request to clear STALL

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

   ```
   USB_REGADR_t    ipp     : USB register base address
   uint16_t        ip      : USB IP number
   ```

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. This function is not necessary when using an ANSI IO API.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
    :
  /* Change state request */
   msginfo = USB_MSG_HCD_RESUME;
  err = R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState(ptr, (USB_CB_t)change_cb, msginfo, port);
  if(err != USB_OK)
  {
   /* Error Processing */
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_HcdOpen

Start HCD Task

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_hstd_HcdOpen (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

[non-OS]

USB_E_OK Success

[RTOS]

– Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

[non-OS]

This function initializes (clears) the host’s pipe information.

Return value is USB_E_OK at any time.

[RTOS]

After initializing the pipe information, the function starts the HCD task. The HCD task then waits for requests from the hardware, HDCD or MGR.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. The user program should register the HDCD in the HCD and then call this function during initialization.
3. Do not call this function after starting the HCD task.

Example

```
USB_ER_t usb_smp_task(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_UTR_t  *ptr;
    :
  R_usb_hstd_HcdOpen(ptr);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_HcdClose

End HCD Task

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_hstd_HcdClose (void)

Argument

— —

Return Value

[non-OS]

USB_E_OK Success

[RTOS]

— Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

[non-OS]

No processing.

Return value is always USB_E_OK at any time.

[RTOS]

Ending HCD task.

Note

1. Call this function from the user application or class driver (HDCD).
2. Please do not call this function after ending HCD task.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_UTR_t  *ptr;
    :
  R_usb_hstd_HcdClose(ptr);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_HcdTask

HCD Task

Format

void R_usb_hstd_HcdTask (USB_VP_INT stacd)

Argument

stacd Task start code (Not used)

Return Value

— —

Description

When host, call this function regularly so that the USB H/W IP is controlled continuously by HCD.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. Call this function in the loop that executes the scheduler processing for non-OS operations. See ”Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow” for usage example

Example

```
void  usb_smp_mainloop(void)
{
  while(1)
  {
  /* Start non-OS scheduler */
  R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
  /* Flag checking */
  if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
  {
       :
    R_usb_hstd_HcdTask((USB_VP_INT)0);
       :
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_DriverRegistration

Register HDCD

Format

void	R_usb_hstd_DriverRegistration (USB_UTR_t *ptr, USB_HCDREG_t *callback)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
*callback	Pointer to class driver structure

Return Value

—	—

Description

This function registers the HDCD information, which is registered in the class driver structure, in the HCD.

It then updates the number of registered drivers controlled by HCD, and registers HDCD in a new area.

After registration is complete, the initialization call-back function is executed.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. The user must call this function from the user application during initialization.
3. Refer to Table 5.9 USB_HCDREG_t structure for details about registration information.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_registration(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_HCDREG_t  driver;
    :
  (Register information of HDCD to driver)
    :
    R_usb_hstd_DriverRegistration(ptr, &driver);
}
```

R_usb_hstd_SetPipeInfo

Copy pipe information to host pipe information table

Format

void	R_usb_hstd_SetPipeInfo (uint16_t *ep_tbl, uint16_t *tmp_tbl, uint16_t length)

Argument

*ep_tbl	Pointer to pipe information table (destination)
*tmp_tbl	Pointer to pipe information table (source)
length	Length of table

Return Value

—	—

Description

Pipe information table is copied from source (*tmp_tble) to destination (*ep_tbl).

Note

Call this function from the user application or class driver.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(void)
{
    :
  R_usb_hstd_SetPipeInfo(&def_eptbl[0], &smp_eptbl[offset], length);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_DeviceInformation

Request device information for connected peripheral

Format

void R_usb_hstd_DeviceInformation (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t devaddr, uint16_t *tbl)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
devaddr	Device address
*tbl	Pointer to the table address where acquired device information is stored

Return Value

— —

Description

Information about the peripheral connected to the USB port is acquired.

The following information is stored in a device information table is shown below.

［0］Root port number to which device is connected

［1］Device state

［2］Configuration number

［3］Interface class code 1

［4］Connection speed

［5］Number of interfaces used

［6］Interface class code 2

［7］Interface class code 3

［8］Status of rootport0

［9］Status of rootport1

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. If this API is called in the state of other than Configured state, set 0(zero) to the argument “devaddr”. When specifying 0 to the device address, the following information is returned.

   (1). When there is not a device during enumeration.
   table[0] = USB_NOPORT, table[1] = USB_STS_DETACH
   (2). When there is a device during enumeration.
   table[0] = Port number, table[1] = USB_STS_DEFAULT

4. As USB-BASIC-FW does not support multiple interfaces, [5], [6] and [7] above are not used.
5. Use a 20-byte area for argument *tbl.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(void)
{
    :
  /* Check device information */
  R_usb_hstd_DeviceInformation(ptr, devaddr, &tbl);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_ChkPipeInfo

Setting the pipe information tabl

Format

uint16_t R_usb_hstd_ChkPipeInfo(uint16_t speed, uint16_t *EpTbl, uint8_t *Descriptor)

Argument

speed	Device Speed
EpTbl	Pipe Information Table
Descriptor	Endpoint Descriptor

Return Value

USB_DIR_H_IN	Set the IN endpoint.
USB_DIR_H_OUT	Set the OPUT endpoint.
USB_ERROR	Failure

Description

Analyze the endpoint descriptor and create the pipe information table for a pipe.

Fields where information is updated are as follows:

USB_TYPFIELD	USB_BULK .or. USB_INT
USB_SHTNAKFIELD	USB_SHTNAKON（USB_TYPFIELD == USB_DIR_H_IN）
USB_DIRFIELD	USB_DIR_H_IN .or. USB_DIR_H_OUT
USB_EPNUMFIELD	Endpoint number shown in the endpoint descriptor
USB_IITVFIELD	Interval counter (specified by 2 to the nth power)

Note

1. Refer to Chapter 5.9.2 for the pipe information table.
2. Set the interval counter by 2 to the nth.
3. Call this function after getting the configuration descriptor during the enumeration processing when using ANSI,
4. Call this function from the callback function for the class check when using non-ANSI.

Example

```
void usb_hsmpl_pipe_info(uint8_t *table)
{
 usb_er_t   retval = USB_YES;
 uint16_t   *ptr;

 /* Check Endpoint Descriptor */
 ptr  = g_usb_hsmpl_DefEpTbl;
 for (; table[1] == USB_DT_ENDPOINT, retval != USB_ERROR; table += table[0],
ptr += USB_EPL)
 {
  retval = R_usb_hstd_ChkPipeInfo(speed, &ptr, table);
 }
 return retval;
}
```

R_usb_hstd_ReturnEnuMGR

Enumeration continuation request (non-OS only)

Format

void	R_usb_hstd_ReturnEnuMGR (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t cls_result)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
cls_result	Class check result

Return Value

—	—

Description

The function transmits a message to MGR requesting continuation of enumeration processing. MGR analyzes the argument of the function and determines whether or not to transition the connected peripheral device to the configured state. Specify the class check result as the argument (cls_result).

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. This function is for non-OS operations only.
3. Please call at the time of class check processing.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(void)
{
    :
  (Enumeration processing)
    :
  R_usb_hstd_ReturnEnuMGR(ptr, cls_result);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_EnuWait

Enumeration priority update request (non-OS only)

Format

void	R_usb_hstd_EnuWait (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint8_t taskID)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to USB transfer structure
taskID	Task ID

Return Value

—	—

Description

An Enumeration priority change request is made. It can be used to change the enumeration priority in cases where a single piece of hardware has multiple USB ports and, during enumeration of one USB device, attachment of another USB device is detected.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. This function is for non-OS operations only.
3. Please call at the time of class check processing.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(void)
{
    :
  R_usb_hstd_EnuWait(ptr, (uint8_t)USB_HSMP_TSK);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_MgrChangeDeviceState

Connected device state change request

Format

```
USB_ER_t        R_usb_hstd_MgrChangeDeviceState (USB_UTR_t  *ptr,
                                                 USB_CB_t   complete,
                                                 uint16_t   msginfo,
                                                 uint16_t   devaddr)
```

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
complete	Call-back function
msginfo	Message information
devaddr	Device address

Return Value

[non-OS]	
USB_E_OK	Success
USB_E_ERROR	Failure
[RTOS]	
—	Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

Setting the following values in msginfo and calling this API will send a request to HCD or HUBCD to change the state of the connected USB device.

msginfo	Outline
USB_GO_POWEREDSTATE	Request for transition from connected state to disconnected state
USB_DO_RESET_AND_ENUMERATION	Request for transition from connected state to communication initialized connected state. (issue USB reset and request enumeration execution)
USB_PORT_ENABLE	VBUS supply start request
USB_PORT_DISABLE	VBUS shutdown request
USB_DO_GLOBAL_SUSPEND	Request for transition to suspended state with remote wakeup enabled
USB_DO_GLOBAL_RESUME	Global resume execution request (request transition from suspend state to state preceding suspend)
USB_DO_SELECTIVE_RESUME	Selective resume execution request (request transition from suspend state to state preceding suspend)

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

```
USB_REGADR_t    ipp     : USB register base address
uint16_t        ip      : USB IP number
```

2. Call this function from the user application or class driver.
3. This function is not necessary when using an ANSI IO API.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task(void)
{
    :
  R_usb_hstd_MgrChangeDeviceState(ptr,(USB_CB_t)&usb_smp_callback,
                                  msginfo, devaddr);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_MgrOpen

Start the MGR Task

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_hstd_MgrOpen (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

[non-OS]

USB_E_OK Success

[RTOS]

– Error code. Please refer to RI600/4 User's manual for RX family Real-time OS.

Description

[non-OS]

The registration state of HDCD is initialized.

Return value is USB_E_OK at any time.

[RTOS]

After initializing the registration state of HDCD, the function starts the MGR task.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure before calling the function.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. The user application should register the PDCD in the PCD and then call this function during initialization.
3. Do not call this function after starting the MGR task.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_UTR_t  *ptr;
    :
  R_usb_hstd_MgrOpen(ptr);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_MgrClose

End MGR Task

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_hstd_MgrClose(void)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to USB transfer structure

Return Value

— —

Description

[non-OS]

No processing.

Return value is always USB_E_OK.

[RTOS]

Ending MGR task.

Note

1. Please call this function from the user application or class driver .
2. Please do not call this function after ending MGR task.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
    :
  R_usb_hstd_MgrClose();
    :
}
```

R_usb_hstd_MgrTask

MGR Task

Format

void	R_usb_hstd_MgrTask (USB_VP_INT_t stcd)

Argument

stacd	Task start code (Not used)

Return Value

—	—

Description

When host, call this function continuously to run the Manager (MGR) task. (HDCD sends messages to MGR which in turn calls HCD.

Note

1. Call this in the loop that executes the scheduler processing for non-OS operations.
2. See ”Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow” for a usage example

Example

```
void  usb_smp_mainloop(void)
{
  while(1)
  {

  /* Start non-OS scheduler */
  R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
  /* Flag checking */
  if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
  {
       :
    R_usb_hstd_MgrTask((USB_VP_INT)0);
       :
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr

Get USB register base address

Format

void R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr (uint16_t usbip)

Argument

usbip USB IP number

Return Value

USB register base address

Description

Return USB register base address of specified USB IP .

Note

Call this function from the user application.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task( void )
{
    USB_UTR_t  utr;
    :
    utr.ip = USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM;
    utr.ipp = R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr(USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM );
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit

Initialize USB module

Format

void R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit (USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

—

Description

Initialize specified USB IP module.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. The user must call this function from the user application during initialization.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_init( void )
{
       :
    USB_UTR_t  utr;
       :
    utr.ip = USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM;
    utr.ipp = R_usb_cstd_GetUsbIpAdr(USB_HOST_USBIP_NUM);
       :
    R_usb_cstd_UsbIpInit(&utr);
       :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_ClearHwFunction

USB-Related Register Initialization

Format

void R_usb_cstd_ClearHwFunction(USB_UTR_t *ptr)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

Return Value

—

Description

USB-Related Register Initialization Request

Note

Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

R_usb_cstd_SetRegDvstctr0

Set DVSTCTR0 register

Format

void R_usb_cstd_SetRegDvstctr0 (USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t data)

Argument

*ptr Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure

data Setting value to register

Return Value

— —

Description

Set the value of the second argument to the DVSTCTR0 register.
DVSTCTR0 controls the state of the USB data bus.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

   USB_REGADR_t ipp : USB register base address
   uint16_t ip : USB IP number

2. Please call this function from the class driver (HDCD).

R_usb_cstd_SetRegPipeCtr

Set the value of PIPExCTR register

Format

void	R_usb_cstd_SetRegPipeCtr(USB_UTR_t *ptr, uint16_t pipeno, uint16_t data)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
pipeno	Pipe number
data	Setting value to register

Return Value

—	—

Description

Set the value of the third parameter to the PIPExCTR register, where ‘x’ is the specified pipe number (second parameter).

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. This function is used for OTG.

5.4 Host call-back functions

5.4.1 HCD call-backs

Call-backs are used so that the user does not need to poll for events. The user application registers a callback in order to be alerted when, for example, requests made to HCD are completed, and data is has been transferred over USB to the peripheral. By using call-backs the application is propelled forward by the USB USB-BASIC-F/W stack.

Each table below is named after the function *registering* the call-back, and the table content explains the nature of the "called-back" function.

Table 5.3 R_usb_hstd_TransferStart call-back

Name	Data Transfer Request call-back function		
Call format	(*USB_CB_INFO_t)(USB_UTR_t*);		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t*		USB_UTR_t pointer of argument of R_usb_hstd_TransferStart
Return values	—	—	—
Description	This function is executed at the end of a data transfer. This should occur when the number of bytes specified by the TransferStart function are transmitted, or when a short packet is received. Transmit/receive data length and the error count are updated. Check the result of data communications.		
Notes			

Table 5.4 R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState(USB_MSG_HCD_USBRESET) call-back

Name	USB Bus Reset call-back function		
Call format	(*USB_CB_INFO_t)(USB_UTR_t*, uint16_t, uint16_t)		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
	uint16_t		USB_NOCONNECT: Not connected USB_HSCONNECT: Hi-speed device USB_FSCONNECT: Full-speed device USB_LSCONNECT: Low-speed device
	uint16_t		NOARGUMENT: Not used
Return values	—	—	—
Description	This function is executed at the end of USB bus reset processing. The communication speed of the connected device is returned as an argument to the call-back. The response is "not connected" if disconnection is detected during USB bus reset processing or if the speed is undefined.		
Notes			

Table 5.5 Other call-backs

Name	Other Call back Functions		
Call format	(*USB_CB_INFO_t)(USB_UTR_t*,uint16_t, uint16_t)		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
	uint16_t		NOARGUMENT: Not used
	uint16_t		msginfo: Command category
Return values	—	—	—
Description	The following commands is set to the third argument USB_MSG_HCD_ATTACH: Executed at end of attach processing. USB_MSG_HCD_DETACH: Executed at end of detach processing. USB_MSG_HCD_SUSPEND: Executed at end of suspend processing. USB_MSG_HCD_RESUME: Executed at end of resume processing. USB_MSG_HCD_REMOTE: Executed at end of remote wakeup processing. USB_MSG_HCD_VBON: Executed at end of VBUS on processing. USB_MSG_HCD_VBOFF: Executed at end of VBUS off processing. USB_MSG_HCD_SETDEVICEINFO: Executed at end of pipe setting processing. USB_MSG_HCD_CTRL_END: Executed at end of data transfer. USB_MSG_HCD_CLRSEQBIT: Executed when sequence toggle bit is cleared. USB_MSG_HCD_SETSEQBIT: Executed when sequence toggle bit is set.		
Notes			

5.4.2 MGR call-backs

Table 5.6 classcheck

Name	Classcheck Call-back function		
Call format	(*USB_CB_CHECK_t)(USB_UTR_t*, uint16_t **);		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
	uint16_t	**table	table [0] device descriptor table [1] configuration descriptor table [2] interface descriptor table [3] descriptor check result table [4] hub type table [5] port number table [6] communication speed table [7] device address
Return values	—	—	—
Description	HDCD is notified of descriptor information, etc., and HDCD returns a ready/not ready to operate result. One of the following check results (table[3]) are returned. USB_DONE: HDCD ready to operate USB_ERROR: HDCD not ready to operate. table[4] : HUB spec for HUB driver USB_FSHUB : Full-Speed HUB USB_HSHUBS : Hi-Speed HUB(Single) USB_HSHUBM : Hi-Speed HUB(Multi) table[5] : Port number (R8A66597 only) USB_PORT0 : Device connect to port0 USB_PORT1 : Device connect to port1 table[6] : Device speed (R8A66597 only) USB_HSCONNECT : Device is Hi-speed USB_FSCONNECT : Device is Full-speed USB_LSCONNECT : Device is Low-speed		
Notes			

Table 5.7 Other call-backs

Name	Other call-back functions		
Call format	(*USB_CB_INFO_t)(uint16_t ,uint16_t);		
Arguments	USB_UTR_t *		Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
	uint16_t		NOARGUMENT: Not used
	uint16_t		NOARGUMENT: Not used
Return values	—	—	—
Description	The function set to the following memer is called at the registration. classinit: Executed at MGR startup. devconfig: Executed when Set_Configuration request issued. devdetach: Executed when a detach condition is detected. devsuspend: Executed at transition to suspend state. devresume: Executed at transition to resume state. overcurrent: Executed when over current is detected.		
Notes	Refer to Table 5.9 USB_HCDREG_t structure members		

5.5 Structure Definitions

The structures used in USB host mode are described below. They are defined in file *usb_ctypedef.h*.

5.5.1 USB_HCDINFO_t structure

The USB_HCDINFO_t structure is used when transferring messages to HCD.

Members of USB_HCDINFO_t Structure are shown in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Member of USB_HCDINFO_t Structure

Type	Variable Name	Description
USB_MH_t	msghead	This message header is used by the OS, so the client should not make use of it.
uint16_t	msginfo	Is used by USB-BASIC-FW, so the client should not make use of it.
uint16_t	keyword	Register the sub-information (port number, pipe number, etc).
USB_REGADR_t	ipp	Register the base address of the USB IP
uint16_t	ip	Register the USB IP number (port nr)
USB_CB_t	complete	This specifies the address of the function to be executed when HCD processing ends. The call-back function should have a void (*USB_CB_INFO_t) (uint16_t,uint16_t) type declaration. For USB reset signal output control by the R_usb_hstd_ChangeDeviceState() function, the reset handshake result is returned as the 1st argument of the call-back. For other functions, when call-back occurs, it means that processing has ended.

5.5.2 USB_HCDREG_t structure

USB_HCDREG_t is a structure for registering the information on HDCD. The call-back registered into this structure is called when the connected peripheral changes its device state.

Members of the USB_HCDREG_t structure are shown in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 USB_HCDREG_t structure members

Type	Variable Name	Description
uint16_t	rootport	Used by HCD. The connected port number is registered.
uint16_t	devaddr	Used by HCD. The device address is registered.
uint16_t	devstate	Used by HCD. The device connection state is registered.
uint16_t	ifclass	Register the interface class code for HDCD operation.
uint16_t	*tpl	Register the target peripheral list for HDCD operation. (Please refit to "5.6 Target Peripheral List".)
uint16_t	*pipetbl	Register the address of the pipe information table.
USB_CB_INFO_t	classinit	Function to be called when the driver is registered.
USB_CB_CHECK_t	classcheck	Register the HDCD “class check” function to be called when a TPL match occurs.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devconfig	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the configured state. It is called in the SET_CONFIGURATION request status stage.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devdetach	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the detach state.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devsuspend	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the suspend state.
USB_CB_INFO_t	devresume	Register the function to be started when transitioning to the resume state.
USB_CB_INFO_t	overcurrent	Register the function started when overcurrent detection occurs.

5.6 Target Peripheral List

USB-BASIC-FW needs to create a target peripheral list (TPL) for each device class.

Please register vendor ID and product ID by a set of the working USB device to TPL.

Please set this TPL to the member (tpl) in USB_HCDREG_t structure. (Please refer to "USB_HCDREG_t Structure" in "5.5 Structure Definitions")

```
const uint16_t usb_gapl_devicetpl[] =
{
    2,          /* Number of list */
    0,          /* Reserved */
    0xXXXX,     /* Vendor ID */
    0xXXXX,     /* Product ID */
    0xYYYY,     /* Vendor ID */
    0xYYYY,     /* Product ID */
};
```

When all vendor IDs and product IDs in the device class are supported, do not specify specific vendor IDs and product IDs. Instead, register USBC_NOVENDOR and USBC_NOPRODUCT as a set.

5.7 Host Control Transfer

The *R_usb_hstd_TransferStart*() function must be used to transmit not just standard requests 0, but also vendor or class requests.

To use R_usb_hstd_TransferStart() to transmit the setup packet, first set the following in the USB_UTR_t structure member, and then call R_usb_hstd_TransferStart().

- Set PIPE0 in*keyword
- Set USB_TRAN_END in *segment
- Set setup data in *setup

For more on the USB_UTR_t structure, refer to “5.8.4 The USB Communication Structure (USB_UTR_t)”

The following is an example of a vendor request transmit.

```
USBC_UTR_tusb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr;

USBC_ER_t usb_hsmp_VendorRequestProcess(void)
{
  USBC_ER_t   err;

  /* Set Call-back function */
  usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr.complete   = &usb_smp_VendorRequestResult;

  /* Transmission pipe setup */
  usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr.keyword = (uint16_t)USB_PIPE0;
  usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr.segment = (uint8_t)USBC_TRAN_END;
  /* Setup packet data */
  usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr.tranadr = (void*)usb_gsmp_VendorRequestData;
  /* Transfer size setup */
  usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr.tranlen = (uint32_t)usb_gsmp_tranlen;
  /* Setup command setup */
  usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr.setup =
 (uint16_t*)&usb_gsmp_VendorRequest_Table;

  /* Data Request to Send */
  err = R_usb_hstd_TransferStart(&usb_gsmp_ControlSetupUtr);
  return  err;
}
```

5.8 Data Transfer and Control Data Transfer

5.8.1 Data transfer request

When using the ANSI IO API interface, use read() or write() to start the data transfer request.

When not using the ANSI interface, use *R_usb_pstd_TransferStart()* to start the data transfer. For more details on the API functions described here, please refer to the corresponding API section.

[Note] Control transfer cannot use the ANSI interface. Please use R_usb_hstd_TransferStart(), when Control transfer is performed.

5.8.2 Notice of a transmission result

When a data transfer completes, the firmware notifies the HDCD of the data transfer completion and the sequence toggle bit information in the call-back function registered when the data transfer was requested.

The results of the transfer are stored in the USB_UTR_t structure member (status).

Below, a communication result is shown.

USB_CTRL_END	:	Control transfer normal end
USB_DATA_NONE	:	Data transmit normal end
USB_DATA_OK	:	Data receive normal end
USB_DATA_SHT	:	Data receive normal end with less than specified data length
USB_DATA_OVR	:	Receive data size exceeded
USB_DATA_ERR	:	No-response condition or over/under run error detected
USB_DATA_STALL	:	STALL response or MaxPacketSize error detected
USB_DATA_STOP	:	Data transfer forced end
USB_DATA_TMO	:	Forced end due to timeout, no call-back (RTOS only)

5.8.3 Data transfer retry

When a no-response condition occurs on a pipe, USB-BASIC-FW performs communication retries up to the user-specified number of times. If the no-response condition continues through the end of the user-specified number of retries, the notification USB_DATA_ERR is returned to HDCD.

5.8.4 The USB Communication Structure (USB_UTR_t)

The structure used for Control and data transfer is described below. USB communications with the connected device are enabled by notifying HCD of the following structure members.

Members of USB_UTR_t Structure are shown in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 USB Communication Structure members and description for use with host

Type	Variable Name	Description
USB_MH_t	msghead	The message header is used by the OS. *Not to be used by the application.*
uint16_t	msginfo	Specifies the request content. Specifies USB-BASIC-FW using an API function. Specifies USB_MSG_HCD_SUBMITUTR for USB communication.
uint16_t	keyword	Please register sub information, including a port number, a pipe number, etc. A pipe number is specified when performing USB communication.
USB_REGADR_t	ipp	Register the address of USB IP.
uint16_t	ip	Register the number of USB IP.
uint16_t	result	Store the USB communication result.
USB_CB_t	complete	Callback function Specifies the address of the function to be executed when USB transfer ends. Use the following type declaration for the call-back function. typedef void (*USB_CB_t)(USB_UTR_t *);
void	*tranadr	Buffer address for transfer data; where to read data to send, or where to write receive-data.
uint32_t	tranlen	Specifies nr of bytes to transfer when transmitting, and provides information on nr bytes received when receiving. Specify a transfer size smaller than the user buffer size.
uint16_t	*setup	Setup packet data. Requests a setup packet for control transfer to HCD and provides notification of the device address. Only used for control transfer
uint16_t	status	USB communication status. HCD returns the USB communication result. Refer to "4.7.2 Notice of a transmission result."
uint16_t	pipectr	PIPEnCTR register. HCD returns the PIPEnCTR register information for pipe n. When using one pipe for two endpoints, specify the transfer toggle state for the endpoint when continuing the communication.
uint8_t	errcnt	Stores the number of errors that occur during transfer.
uint8_t	segment	Segment information. Provides notification of transfer continuation/end.
int16_t	fn	File number. Sets file number when the ANSI IO API is used.
void	*usr_data	Sets each type of data.

Additional Communication Structure details for host

1. Buffer address for USB communication (tranadr)

Reception or ControlRead transfer: Specifies the address of the buffer for storing receive data.
Transmission or ControlWrite transfer: Specifies the address of the buffer for storing transmit data.
NoDataControl transfer: Ignored if specified.

2. USB communication data length (tranlen)

Reception or ControlRead transfer: Stores the receive data length.
Transmission or ControlWrite transfer: Stores the transmit data length.
NoDataControl transfer: Set to 0.

The remaining transmit/receive data length is stored after USB communication end. In case of control transfer in host mode, the remaining data length from the data stage is stored.

3. Setup packet data (setup)

For control transfers using *R_usb_hstd_TransferStart*(), the structure member (*setup) is a USB request data table stored in the hardware registers listed below.

For *setup, specify the table address of the uint16_t[5] array.

Table 5.11 setup_packet array

Register	Name	Value	
54H	USBREQ	bRequest	bmRequestType
56H	USBVAL	wValue	
58H	USBINDX	wIndex	
5AH	USBLENG	wLength	
--	USBADDR	Device Address	

4. Pipe control (pipectr)

An HDCD driver can communicate with multiple endpoint addresses over a single pipe by remembering the sequence toggle bit. When specifying transfer continuation, set the SQMON bit in this register to the previous toggle state.

5. Segment information (pipectr)

Control transfer continuation:	Specify USBC_TRAN_CONT (continuation of transfer from data stage enabled).
Control transfer end:	Specify USBC_TRAN_END.
Data transfer continuation:	Specify USBC_TRAN_CONT. (Set SQMON bit in PIPECTR.)
Data transfer end:	Specify USBC_TRAN_END. During isochronous transfer no determination is made when pipe is in use.

5.8.5 Notes on Data Transfer

When the maximum packet size is an odd number and one packet is not equivalent to one transfer, the CPU may generate an address exception during buffer access.

5.8.6 Notes on Data Reception

Use a transaction counter for the receive pipe.

When a short packet is received, the expected remaining receive data length is stored in tranlen of USBC_UTR_t structure and transfer ends. When the received data exceeds the buffer size, data read from the FIFO buffer up to the buffer size and transfer ends. When the user buffer area is insufficient to accommodate the transfer size, the usb_cstd_DataEnd() function may clear the receive packet in some cases.

When using DTC, the buffer size must be an integral multiple of the maximum packet size.

5.8.7 Data Transfer Overview

The following shows an overview of data transfer using a transmission as an example.

1. With ANSI Interface

(1). After open processing is complete, control() is used to set the call-back function in the APL.

(2). write() is called and data transfer request executed.

(3). After data transfer is complete the call-back function “complete” that was set in (1) is called and the transfer results are notified to HDCD. (See 5.8.2, Notice of a transmission result .)

2. non-ANSI Interface

(1). Transfer status is set by the APL or HDCD in the USB_UTR_t structure members listed below.

keyword:	Pipe number
tranadr:	Data buffer
tranlen:	Transfer length
segment:	USB_TRAN_END
complete:	The callback function performed at the time of the end of data transfer

(2). R_usb_hstd_TransferStart() is called and data transfer request executed.

(3). After data transfer is complete, the call-back function “complete” that was set in (1) is called and the transfer results are notified to HDCD. (See 5.8.2, Notice of a transmission result.)

5.9 Pipe Information

5.9.1 Overview

HDCD needs to hold a pipe setup which suited the class driver concerned as a pipe information table.

The host sample program has indicated the sample table holding the pipe information on a device to r_usb_vendor_hdefep.c.

5.9.2 Pipe Information Table

A pipe information table comprises the following six items (uint16_t × 6).

1. Pipe window select register (address 0x64)
2. Pipe configuration register (address 0x68)
3. Pipe buffer designation register (address 0x6A) - R8A66597 only.
4. Pipe maximum packet size register (address 0x6C)
5. Pipe period control register (address 0x6E)
6. FIFO port usage method

5.9.3 Definition of Pipes

The composition of the pipe information table currently used by the host sample program is shown below.

The macro definition of the value which can be set up by the pipe definition item of a pipe information table is defined by r_usb_cdefusbip.h.

<Example >

```
uint16_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_eptbl1[] =     ← Registered information table
{
  USB_PIPE1,                              ←Pipe definition item 1
   USB_NONE|USB_BFREOFF|USB_DBLBOFF|USB_CNTMDOFF|USB_SHTNAKOFF|USB_EP1, ←Pipe
                                                 definition item 2
  USB_BUF_SIZE(1024) | USB_BUF_NUMB( 8),  ←Pipe definition item 3
  USB_NONE,                               ←Pipe definition item 4
  USB_NONE,                               ←Pipe definition item 5
  USB_CUSE,                               ←Pipe definition item 6
    :
    :
  USB_PDTBLEND,
}
```

1. Pipe definition item 1

Specify the value to be set in the pipe window select register.

Pipe select : Specify the selected pipe (USB_PIPE1 to USB_PIPE9)

Restrictions

-

2. Pipe definition item 2

Specify the values to be set in the pipe configuration register.

Transfer type	:	Specify either USB_BULK or USB_INT.
BRDY operation designation	:	Specify USB_BFREOFF.
Double buffer mode	:	Specify either USB_DBLBON or USB_DBLBOFF.
Continuous transmit/receive mode	:	Specify either USB_CNTMDON or USB_CNTMDOFF.
SHTNAK operation designation	:	Specify either USB_SHTNAKON or USB_SHTNAKOFF.
Transfer direction	:	Specify either USB_DIR_H_OUT or USB_DIR_H_IN.
Endpoint number	:	Specify the endpoint number (EP1 to EP15).

Restrictions

(1). The values that can be set for the transfer type differ according to the selected pipe. For details, refer to the hardware manual of the corresponding device.
(2). For a pipe set to the receive direction, specify USB_SHTNAKON
(3). The continuous transfer mode setting is only valid for R8A66597.
(4). The same endpoint number may not be set for pipes with different direction settings

3. Pipe definition item 3

Only for R8A66597. Specify the settings for the pipe buffer designation register.

Buffer size	:	Specify the pipe buffer size in 64-byte units.
Buffer start number	:	Specify the buffer start number.

Restrictions

(1). Make settings such that buffer areas in use at the same time do not overlap
(2). When the USB_DBLBON setting is used, twice the area is needed

4. Pipe definition item 4

Specify the settings for the pipe maximum packet size register

Maximum packet size	:	Specify the maximum packet size for the pipe.

Restrictions

(1). The Max packet size which can be specified changes with devices. For details, please refer to the hardware manual of each device

5. Pipe definition item 5

Specify the settings for the pipe period control register.

In-buffer flush	:	specify USBC_IFISOFF.
Interval duration	:	Specify the interval value (0 to 7).

Restrictions

(1). When a transmission type is set up in addition to USB_ISO, the ISO IN buffer flash should set up USB_IFISOFF.

(2). When selecting pipes 3 to 5, specify value 0 for the interval duration.

6. Pipe definition item 6

Specify the FIFO port to be used for the pipe.

USB_CUSE	:	CFIFO is used and CPU access is carried out.
USB_D0USE	:	D0FIFO is used and CPU access is carried out.
USB_D0DMA	:	D0FIFO is used and DTC / DMA access is carried out.
USB_D1USE	:	D1FIFO is used and CPU access is carried out.
USB_D1DMA	:	D1FIFO is used and DTC / DMA access is carried out.

Restrictions

(1). A transaction counter starts the pipe of the receiving direction.
(2). No sample functions are provided for USB_D0USE and USB_D1DMA

7. Other pipe setting notes

(1). Use device class to specify transfer unit communication synchronization.
(2). Do not fail to write USBC_PDTBLEND at the end of the table.

5.10 Host Sample Program

USB-BASIC-FW host sample program is configured with a vendor class driver and sample application. It includes the following features.

1. Data transfer with USB-BASIC-FW peripheral sample program (see 5.10 Host Sample Program)
2. ANSI-type API

Host–peripheral data communication sample program

The host sample program can communicate with a peripheral device also running the USB-BASIC-F/W sample code. Bulk and interrupt data can be transferred.

5.10.1 Operation

The following describes an example of the host sample program for non-OS operations.

1. Initialization

When the device goes to the reset state, the PowerON_Reset_PC function in resetprg.c is called.

The PowerON_Reset_PC function initializes the MCU, sections, the scheduler, etc., and then calls the usb_cstd_main_task function in main.c. After the USB module is set and tasks are registered in the usb_cstd_main_task function, the device returns to the static state.

Figure 5-1 shows the general flow of the initialization routine from reset state to static state.

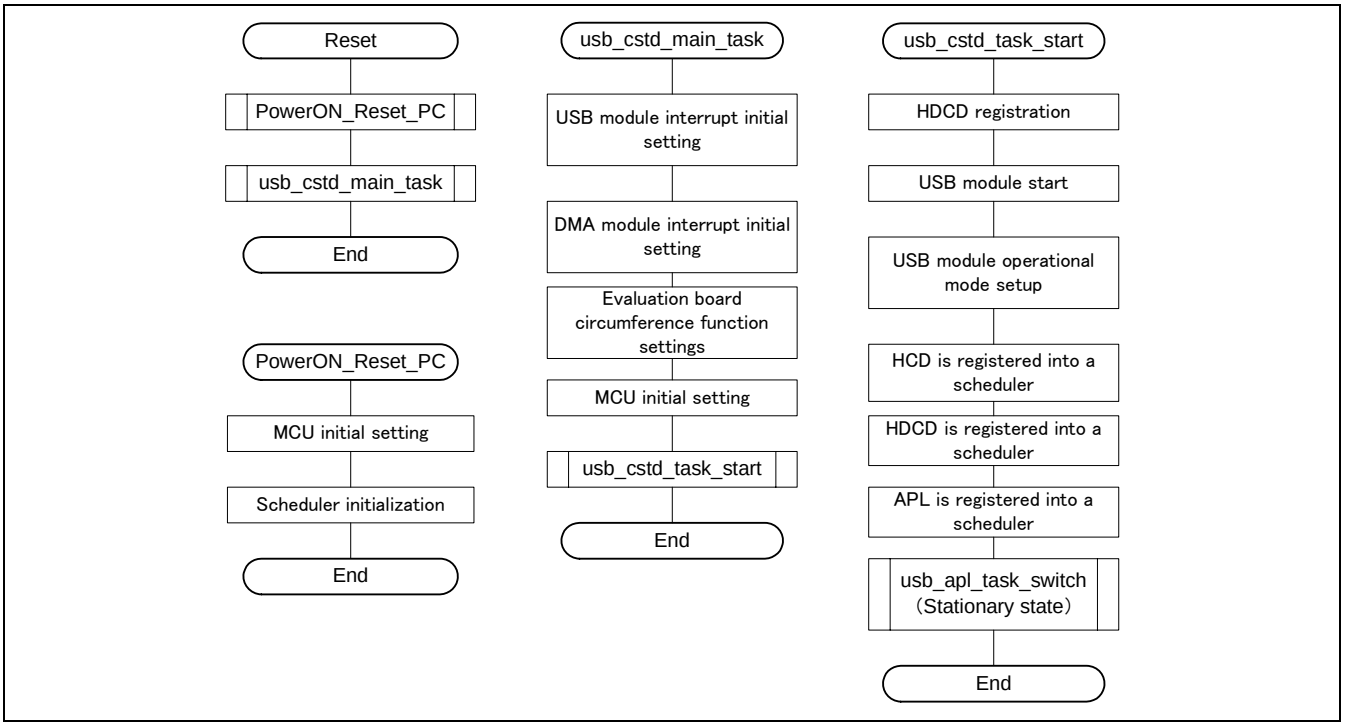

Figure 5-1 Host Sample Program Intialization Overview

2. The 'Static State'

After initialization, the sample program calls *usb_apl_task_switch* and the device returns to the "static state" (initialization done, but not enumeration).

usb_apl_task_switch is a never ending loop which continuously does the following.

(1). Checks for processing requests with the scheduler.

(2). If processing requests are present, it selects the task with highest priority and sets the task processing request flag.

(3). If the task processing request flag is set, it runs each task to confirm and process any message.

Figure 5-2 shows the program flow of *usb_apl_task_switch* (the "static state")

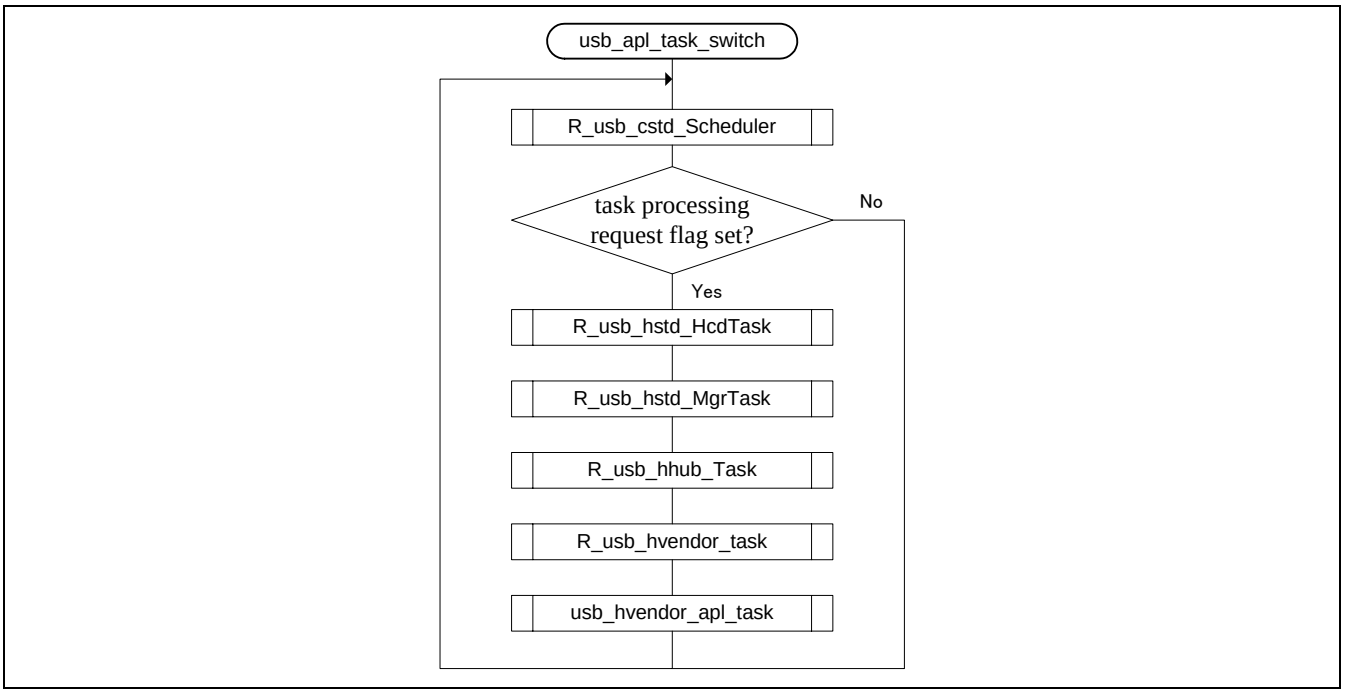

Figure 5-2 Static State Program Flow

3. The sample application task - usb_hvendor_apl_task()

The sample application task performs open processing and data transmit/receive requests for the sample driver, as described below.

(1). Using ANSI Interface

"Open" processing. Check if USB communication with USB peripheral is enabled. If so, obtain a file number. The "vendor class" application task uses the file number obtained to transmit/receive demo data (using read and write).

In the demo "vendor class application", data is transferred in both directions between host and peripheral.

The peripheral will send a byte which is incremented from 0x00 to 0xFF using EP1(Bulk) IN and EP3(Interrupt) IN. This endpoint (EP1 IN, EP3 IN) is continuously read by the host demo application.

EP2(Bulk) OUT and EP4(Interrupt) OUT are continuously fed by the host demo with the data that was received via EP1and EP3.

This is all continued indefinitely.

(2). Using ANSI Interface

The demo is the same, except the open processing is not used, but instead the legacy PCD/HCD API.

4. The sample driver task - usb_hvendor_task()

The sample driver task notifies the HCD of the data transmit/receive request from the vendor sample application task and performs the data transmit/receive operation.

5.11 How to work USB-BASIC-FW as Host mode

This section describes how to operate the USB-BASIC-F/W as a host, using USB-BASIC-FW and sample code as an example.

5.11.1 Device selection

Table 5.12 lists the main device hardware resources included in USB-BASIC-FW. Change the folder name of the device to be operated from “HwResourceForUSB_device name” to “HwResourceForUSB.”

Table 5.12 The hardware resource of a sample code

Folder	Device	Evaluation Board
HwResourceForUSB_RX62N	RX62N	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX62N
HwResourceForUSB_RX630	RX630	Renesas Starter Kit for RX630
HwResourceForUSB_RX63N	RX63N	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX63N
HwResourceForUSB_RX63T	RX63T	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX63T
HwResourceForUSB_RX62N_597assp	R8A66597	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX62N + R0K866597D020BR

5.11.2 User Configuration File - r_usb_usrconfig.h

The USB-BASIC-F/W functions are set by rewriting the user definition configuration file (r_usb_usrconfig.h) in the HwResourceForUSB folder. Please change the following items.

The following shows each definition item in the User Configuration file (r_usb_usrconfig.h).

1. ANSI / non-ANSI interface

The ANSI preprocessor directive may be set to *one* of the following two options.

```
#define USB_ANSIIO_PPUSB_ANSIIO_USE_PP     : Use ANSI Interface
                                           : Recommended for new projects
#define USB_ANSIIO_PPUSB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP : Non-ANSI interface (legacy)
```

2. USB mode per port (host / peripheral)

Please select *one* USB mode (Host or Peripheral) for each USB module (USB IP0 and USB IP1).

Note: RX63T, RX630 and R8A66597 can only be set as USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP.

```
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP USB_HOST_PP     : Host mode for USB IP0
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP USB_PERI_PP     : Peripheral mode for USB IP0
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP USB_NOUSE_PP    : USBIP0 Not used
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP USB_HOST_PP     : Host mode for USB IP1
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP USB_PERI_PP     : Peripheral mode for USB IP1
#define USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP USB_NOUSE_PP    : USBIP1 not used
```

3. USB ports

The USB port may be specified as *one* of the following two options (This definition is used only by R8A66597)

```
#define USB_PORTSEL_PP     USB_1PORT_PP    : Use one USB port
#define USB_PORTSEL_PP     USB_2PORT_PP    : Use both (two) USB ports
```

4. CPU byte endian

The CPU byte endian may be specified as *one* of the following two options.

```
#define USB_CPUBYTE_PP     USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP    : Little Endian
#define USB_CPUBYTE_PP     USB_BYTE_BIG_PP       : Big Endian
```

5. Low power mode

The low power mode may be specified as *one* of the following two options。

```
#define USB_CPU_LPW_PP  USB_LPWR_USE_PP       : Low Power Mode
#define USB_CPU_LPW_PP  USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP   : Not Low Power Mode
```

6. External bus operating voltage

The external bus operating voltage may be specified as *one* of the following two options.
(Used only by R8A66597)

```
#define USB_LDRVSEL  USB_VIF1        : 1.8 V applied to external bus pins
#define USB_LDRVSEL  USB_VIF3        : 3.3 V external bus pins
```

7. Resonator oscillation frequency

Oscillating frequency of connected resonator may be specified as *one* of the following three options.
(Used only by R8A66597)

```
#define USB_XINSELUSB_XTAL12         : 12 MHz resonator connected
#define USB_XINSELUSB_XTAL24         : 24 MHz resonator connected
#define USB_XINSELUSB_XTAL48         : 48 MHz resonator connected
```

8. Transfer speed

The target speed may be specified as either of the following two options.
(Used only by R8A66597)

```
#define USB_HSESELUSB_HS_ENABLE      : Use High-Speed
#define USB_HSESELUSB_HS_DISABLE     : Use Full-Speed
```

Valid configurations listed by device

The user configuration for each device is shown in Table 5.17 from Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Valid RX62N user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	(Note)
	USB1 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	(Note)
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 5.14 Valid RX630 user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 5.15 Valid RX63N user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	(Note)
	USB1 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP	USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	(Note)
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 5.16 Valid RX63T user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_HOST_PP	(Note)
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	

Table 5.17 Valid R8A66597 user configuration options

Setting Item		Definition Name	Setting Value	Remarks
1	ANSI Interface	USB_ANSIIO_PP	USB_ANSIIO_USE_PP USB_ANSIIO_NOT_USE_PP	
2	USB0 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	(Note)
	USB1 mode	USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP	USB_HOST_PP USB_PERI_PP USB_NOUSE_PP	(Note)
3	USB Port	USB_PORTSEL_PP	USB_1PORT_PP USB_2PORT_PP	
4	CPU Byte Endian	USB_CPUBYTE_PP	USB_BYTE_LITTLE_PP USB_BYTE_BIG_PP	
5	Low Power Mode	USB_CPU_LPW_PP	USB_LPWR_USE_PP USB_LPWR_NOT_USE_PP	
6	External Bus Operating Voltage	USB_LDRVSEL	USB_VIF1 USB_VIF3	
7	Oscillating Frequency of Connected	USB_XINSEL	USB_XTAL12 USB_XTAL24 USB_XTAL48	
8	Transfer Speed	USB_HSESEL	USB_HS_ENABLE USB_HS_DISABLE	

5.11.3 Workspace build configuration

File inclusion and exclusion, depending on whether host or peripheral functionality (or both) was selected in the user configuration file *r_usb_usrconfig.h*, is changed simply be selecting the proper Build Configuration. Table 5.18 shows the operation per respective Build Configuration .

Table 5.18 Build configuration

Build Configuration	Content of configuration
HOST	Operate 1 USB port as a host.
PERI_HOST	Operate 2 USB ports as the peripheral and host, respectively.

The configurations that can be selected differ according to the device. Table 5.19 shows each device and valid configuration.

Table 5.19 Configuration conversion table

Device	Build Configuration		
	PERI	HOST	PERI_HOST
RX62N	○	○	○
RX630	○	×	×
RX63N	○	○	○
RX63T	○	○	×
R8A66597	○	○	×

5.11.4 Host mode example

The following uses RX62N as an example to show the setup routine that enables USB-BASIC-FW and the sample program to operate as host.

1. Selecting HwResourceForUSB

Change the folder name from "HwResourceForUSB_RX62N" to "HwResourceForUSB".

2. Selecting USB mode (Host/Peripheral)

Set macros USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP and USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP in the user definition information file (r_usb_usrconfig.h) as follows.

```
#define  USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP      USB_HOST_PP        // Host Mode
//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP      USB_PERI_PP        // Peripheral Mode
//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP0_PP      USB_NOUSE_PP

//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP      USB_HOST_PP        // Host Mode
//#defineUSB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP      USB_PERI_PP        // Peripheral Mode
#define  USB_FUNCSEL_USBIP1_PP      USB_NOUSE_PP
```

3. Workspace Setting

Double click “Fw.hws” to start up HEW. Then set the build configuration in the workspace to “HOST”.

4. Generating Executable file

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Build → Build all], and then execute the build.

5. Connect to evaluation board

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Debug→ Connect], and then connect the evaluation board to the emulator.

6. Download and execute the execute file

From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Debug→ Download→ (target execute file)], and then download the execute file to the evaluation board.

7. From the tabs at the top of the workspace, select [Debug→ Reset then execute], and execute the program.

6. HUB Class

6.1 Basic Functions

HUBCD is a task that manages the states of the down ports of a connected USB hub and supplements the functions of HCD and HDCD. HUBCD performs the following functions.

1. State management for devices connected to the USB hub down ports
2. Enumeration of devices connected to the USB hub down ports

6.2 HUBCD API Functions

Table 6.1 lists the API functions of HUBCD.

Table 6.1 List of HUBCD API Functions

Function Name	Description
R_ usb_hstd_HubRegistAll()	Register HUBCD
R_usb_hhub_Task	HUB Task

R_ usb_hstd_HubRegistAll

Register HUBCD

Format

void	R_ usb_hstd_HubRegistAll(USB_UTR_t *ptr, USB_HCDREG_t *callback)

Argument

*ptr	Pointer to a USB Transfer Structure
*callback	Pointer to Class driver structure

Return Value

—	—

Description

The information on HUBCD is registered into a class driver structure. After registration is complete, the initialization call-back function is executed.

Note

1. Besides above arguments, also set the following members of the USB Transfer Structure.

USB_REGADR_t	ipp	: USB register base address
uint16_t	ip	: USB IP number

2. The user must call this function from the user application during initialization.
3. Refer to Table 5.9 USB_HCDREG_t for details about registration information.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_registration(USB_UTR_t *ptr)
{
  USB_HCDREG_t  driver;
    :
  R_usb_hhub_Registration(ptr, &driver);
    :
}
```

R_usb_hhub_Task

HUB Task

Format

void	R_usb_hhub_Task(USB_VP_INT stacd)

Argument

stacd	Task start code (Not used)

Return Value

—	—

Description

At the time of selection of a host, the state of the down port of the connected USB hub is managed, and the function between HCD and HDCD is complemented.

Note

1. Call this in the loop that executes the scheduler processing for non-OS operations.
2. See ”Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow” for a usage example

Example

```
void  usb_smp_mainloop(void)
{
  while(1)
  {
  /* Scheduler starting */
  R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
  /* Flag check */
  if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
  {
       :
   R_usb_hhub_Task((USB_VP_INT)0);
       :
  }
    :
}
```

6.3 Down Port State Management

When the HUBCD task starts, it performs the following for all down ports and confirms that each down port is in the device connected state.

1. Enable port power (HubPortSetFeature:USB_HUB_PORT_POWER)
2. Initialize port (HubPortClrFeature:USB_HUB_C_PORT_CONNECTION)
3. Get port status (HubPortStatus:USB_HUB_PORT_CONNECTION)

6.4 Connecting Devices to Down Ports

When HUBCD receives a down port device attach notification from the USB hub, it issues a USB reset signal request to the USB hub (HubPortSetFeature:USB_HUB_PORT_RESET). Then it uses the MGR task resource to enumerate the connected devices. HUBCD stores the reset handshake result and assigns addresses successively, starting from USBC_DEVICEADDR + 1.

6.5 Class Requests

The class request which HUBCD is supporting is shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 USB Hub Class Requests

Request	Installation Status	Function Name	Description
ClearHubFeature	×		
ClearPortFeature	○	usb_hhub_PortClrFeature	USB_HUB_PORT_ENABLE USB_HUB_PORT_SUSPEND USB_HUB_C_PORT_CONNECTION USB_HUB_C_PORT_ENABLE USB_HUB_C_PORT_SUSPEND USB_HUB_C_PORT_OVER_CURRENT USB_HUB_C_PORT_RESET
ClearTTBuffer	×		
GetHubDescriptor	○	R_usb_hhub_GetHubInformation	Get descriptor
GetHubStatus	×		
GetPortStatus	○	R_usb_hhub_GetPortInformation	Get port status
ResetTT	×		
SetHubDescriptor	×		
SetHubFeature	×		
SetPortFeature	○	usb_hhub_PortSetFeature	USB_HUB_PORT_POWER USB_HUB_PORT_RESET USB_HUB_PORT_SUSPEND USB_HUB_C_PORT_ENABLE
GetTTState	×		
StopTT	×		

7. non-OS Scheduler

7.1 Overview

The non-OS scheduler executes task scheduling according to task priority. The following are non-OS task scheduler features.

- A scheduler function manages requests generated by the tasks and interrupt etc according to the relative priority of the tasks.
- When multiple requests are generated by tasks with the same priority, they are executed using a FIFO configuration.
- call-back functions are used for responses to tasks indicating the end of a request, so the customer need only install appropriate class drivers for the system and there is no need to modify the scheduler itself.

7.2 non-OS Scheduler Macro

Table 7.1 shows the scheduler macro that user uses.

Table 7.1 Scheduler macro

Scheduler macro	Registration function	Description
R_USB_SND_MSG	R_usb_cstd_SndMsg	Specifies Task ID and transmits message
R_USB_ISND_MSG	R_usb_cstd_iSndMsg	Specifies Task ID from interrupt and transmits message.
R_USB_WAI_MSG	R_usb_cstd_WaiMsg	Runs USB_SND_MSG after running the scheduler the specified number of times.
R_USB_RCV_MSG	R_usb_cstd_RecMsg	Checks if received message is in specified mailbox.
R_USB_TRCV_MSG	R_usb_cstd_RecMsg	Checks if received message is in specified mailbox.
R_USB_PGET_BLK	R_usb_cstd_PgetBlk	Secures an area for storing a message.
R_USB_REL_BLK	R_usb_cstd_RelBlk	Releases an area for storing a message.

7.2.1 non-OS Scheduler API Function

Table 7.2 shows the list of API function for non-OS scheduler.

Table 7.2 List of non-OS scheduler API function

API function	Description
R_usb_cstd_SndMsg()	Sends processing requests to the priority table.
R_usb_cstd_iSndMsg()	Sends processing requests from interrupts to the priority table.
R_usb_cstd_RecMsg()	Checks if an execution request was issued.
R_usb_cstd_PgetBlk()	Allocates an area for storing a request information table.
R_usb_cstd_RelBlk()	Releases an area used for storing a request information table.
R_usb_cstd_Scheduler()	Manages requests generated by the tasks.
R_usb_cstd_SetTaskPri()	Set Task Priority.
R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule()	Checks whether or not processing is scheduled.

R_usb_cstd_SndMsg

Sends processing requests to the priority table

Format

USB_ER_t	R_usb_cstd_SndMsg(uint8_t id, USB_MSG_t *mess)

Argument

id	Task ID to send message.
*mess	Transmitted message

Return Value

USB_E_OK	Message transmission completion
USB_E_ERROR	Task ID is not set
	Priority of task is not set
	Priority table is full (Can’t send request to priority table)

Description

This function transfers the processing request to the priority table.

The function is defined in the R_USB_SND_MSG macro.

Note

1. Please call the sceduler macro that this function is defined in theuser application other than the interrupt function or the class driver.
2. Specify the start address of the memory buffer in the message to be transmitted.
3. The sample program specifies the start address of the memory block obtained in the R_PGET_BLK macro.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_MH_t         p_blf;
  USB_ER_t         err;
  USB_PCDINFO_t *pp;
    :
  /*Allocating the messsage store area */
  err = R_USB_PGET_BLK(USB_PVENDOR_MPL, &p_blf);
  if(err == USB_OK)
  {
   /* Setting Message */
   pp = (USB_CLSINFO_t*)p_blf;
   pp->msghead    = (USB_MH_t)NULL;
   pp->msginfo    = USB_SMP_REQ;
   pp->keyword    = keyword;
   pp->complete   = complete;
   pp->ip         = ptr->ip;
   pp->ipp        = ptr->ipp;
  }
  /* Send the message */
  err = R_USB_SND_MSG(USB_SMP_MBX, (USB_MSG_t*)cp);
  if(err != USB_OK)
  {
   /* Error processing */
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_iSndMsg

Sends processing requests from interrupts to the priority table.

Format

USB_ER_t	R_usb_cstd_iSndMsg(uint8_t id, USB_MSG_t *mess)

Argument

id	Task ID to send message
*mess	Transmitted message

Return Value

USB_E_OK	Message transmission completion
USB_E_ERROR	Task ID is not set
	Priority of task is not set
	Priority table is full (Can’t send request to priority table

Description

This function transfers the processing request to the priority table.

The function is defined in the R_USB_ISND_MSG macro.

Note

1. Please call the sceduler macro that this function is defined in the interrupt function.
2. Specify the start address of the memory buffer in the message to be transmitted.
3. The sample program specifies the start address of the memory block obtained in the R_PGET_BLK macro.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_interrupt()
{
  USB_MH_t         p_blf;
  USB_ER_t         err;
  USB_PCDINFO_t *pp;
    :
  /*Allocating the messsage store area */
  err = R_USB_PGET_BLK(USB_PVENDOR_MPL, &p_blf);
  if(err == USB_OK)
  {
   /* Setting Message */
   pp = (USB_CLSINFO_t*)p_blf;
   pp->msghead    = (USB_MH_t)NULL;
   pp->msginfo    = USB_SMP_REQ;
   pp->keyword    = keyword;
   pp->complete   = complete;
   pp->ip         = ptr->ip;
   pp->ipp        = ptr->ipp;
  }
  /* Send the message */
  err = R_USB_ISND_MSG(USB_SMP_MBX, (USB_MSG_t*)pp);
  if(err != USB_OK)
  {
   /* Error processing */
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_RecMsg

Checks if an execution request was issued.

Format

USB_ER_t R_usb_cstd_RecMsg(uint8_t id, USB_MSG_t** mess, USB_TM_t tm)

Argument

id	Task ID of received message
*mess	Received message
tm	Not Used

Return Value

USB_E_OK	There is request processing
USB_E_ERROR	Task ID is not set

Description

This function checks if the processing request corresponding to the ID specified in the 1st argument is in the priority table.

The function is defined in the R_USB_RCV_MSG/ R_USB_TRCV_MSG macro.

Note

Please call the sceduler macro that this function is defined from the user application or the class driver

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_UTR_t        *mess;
  USB_ER_t         err;
    :
  /* Checking the message */
  err = R_USB_RCV_MSG(USB_SMP_MBX, (USB_MSG_t**)&mess);
  if(err == USB_OK)
  {
   /* Processing corresponding to the received message  */
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_PgetBlk

Allocates an area for storing a request information table.

Format

USB_ER_t	R_usb_cstd_PgetBlk(uint8_t id, USB_UTR_t **blk)

Argument

id	Task ID of allocating area
**blk	Pointer to allocating area

Return Value

USB_E_OK	The area is allocated
USB_E_ERROR	Task ID is not set
	The area is not secured

Description

This function secures an area for storing a message. The function allocates 40 bytes per block.

The function is defined in the R_USB_PGET_BLK macro.

Note

Please call the sceduler macro that this function is defined from the user application or the class drive.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_ER_t        err;
  USB_PCDINFO_t *pp;
    :
  /* Allocating the are that the message is stored.*/
  err = R_USB_PGET_BLK(USB_SMP_MPL, &p_blf);
  if(err == USB_OK)
  {
    /* Setting Message */
    pp = (USB_CLSINFO_t*)p_blf;
    pp->msghead    = (USB_MH_t)NULL;
    pp->msginfo    = USB_SMP_REQ;
    pp->keyword    = keyword;
    pp->complete   = complete;
    pp->ip         = ptr->ip;
    pp->ipp        = ptr->ipp;
    /* Send the message */
    err = R_USB_SND_MSG(USB_SMP_MBX, (USB_MSG_t*)cp);
            :
  }
  else
  {
    /* Error Processing */
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_RelBlk

Releases an area used for storing a request information table

Formant

USB_ER_t R_usb_cstd_RelBlk(uint8_t id, USB_UTR_t* blk)

Argument

id	Task ID of releasing area .
*blk	Pointer to released area

Return Value

USB_E_OK	The area is released
USB_E_ERROR	Task is not set
	The area is not released

Description

This function releases an area for storing a message.

The function is defined in the R_USB_REL_BLK macro.

Note

Please call the sceduler macro that this function is defined from the user application or the class drive.

Example

```
void  usb_smp_task()
{
  USB_ER_t        err;
  USB_UTR_t       *mess;
    :
  /* Releasing the area that the message is stored */
  err = R_USB_REL_BLK(USB_SMP_MPL,(USB_MH_t)mess);
  if(err != USB_OK)
  {
   /* Error processing */
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_Scheduler

Manages requests generated by the tasks

Format

void	R_usb_cstd_Scheduler(void)

Argument

—	—

Return Value

—	—

Description

Managing requests generated by the tasks and hardware according to the relative priority of the tasks

Note

Call this function in the loop that executes the scheduler processing for non-OS operations.

See Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow or Figure 5-2 Static State Program Flow for a usage example

Example

```
void  usb_smp_mainloop(void)
{
  while(1)
  {
  /* Working Scheduler */
  R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
  /* Check flag */
  if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
  {
       :
    /* Task Processing */
    R_usb_pstd_PcdTask((USB_VP_INT)0);
       :
  }
    :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_SetTaskPri

Set Task Priority

Format

void	R_usb_cstd_SetTaskPri(uint8_t tasknum, uint8_t pri)

Argument

tasknum	Task ID
pri	Task Priority

Return Value

—	—

Description

Set the priority to the task. This function sets the priority of the task. Priority (pri) specified in 2nd argument is set to the task specified in the 1st argument (tasknum).

Note

1. Please call the sceduler macro that this function is defined from the user application or the class drive.
2. Please refer to ‘9.1 How to register in non-OS ’ about Task priority.setting

Example

```
void usb_smp_driver_start(void)
{
  /* The priority of the sample task is set to 4 */
  R_usb_cstd_SetTaskPri(USB_SMP_TSK, USB_PRI_4);
          :
}
```

R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule

Checks whether or not processing is scheduled.

Format

uint8_t	R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule(void)

Argument

—	—

Return Value

USB_FLGSET	Processing request
USB_FLGCLR	No processing request

Description

Checks whether or not processing is scheduled.

Note

Call this in the loop that executes the scheduler processing for non-OS operations.

See Figure 4-2 Static State Program Flow or Figure 5-2 Static State Program Flow for a usage example

Example

```
void  usb_smp_mainloop(void)
{
  while(1)
  {
  /* Working Scheduler */
  R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
  /* Flag Check */
  if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
  {
       :
   /* Task Processing */
       :
  }
    :
}
```

8. uITRON system

8.1 Overvies

RTOS operations use the RX Family real time OS RI600/4, manufactured by Renesas Electronics. For details concerning RI600/4, refer to the RI600/4 User's Manual (RX Family Real Time OS).

8.2 GUI configurator

RTOS uses the GUI configurator packaged with RI600/4 to set the system definitions, time management, system resources, and interrupt handlers.The GUI configurator uses this information to create settings in the configuration file.

The RTOS configuration file is stored in the RTOSCFG folder in the hardware resource folder (HwResourceForUSB).

8.3 uITRON system resource

Table 8-1 to Table 8-3 show the uITRON system resources used in the RX62N host sample program.

When installing a user-created class driver in USB-BASIC-FW, use the GUI configurator packaged with the RI600/4 to add the information in these tables.

Table 8-1 Task Information

Task Name	Task Address	Priority	Stacksize	Initial Start	Description
USB_SMP_TSK	usb_cstd_main_task	8	512	ON	Main Task
USB_HCD_TSK	usb_hstd_HcdTask	3	512	OFF	HCD Task
USB_MGR_TSK	usb_hstd_MgrTask	5	512	OFF	MGR Task
USB_HUB_TSK	usb_hhub_Task	4	512	OFF	HUBCD Task
USB_HSMP_TSK	usb_hvendor_apl_task	8	512	OFF	Application Task
USB_HVENDOR_TSK	R_usb_hvendor_task	7	512	OFF	Vendor Class Driver Task

Table 8-2 Mailbox Information

Mailbox Name	Task Queue	Message Queue	Max Priority	Description
USB_HCD_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For HCD
USB_MGR_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For MGR
USB_HUB_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For HUBCD
USB_CLS_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For HDCD
USB_ANSI_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For ANSI
USB_HSMP_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For Sample Application
USB_HVENDOR_MBX	FIFO order	FIFO order	1	For Vendor Class driver

Table 8-3 Fixed-Memory pool information

Memory pool name	Task Queue	Memory Block		Description
		Number of block	Size	
USB_HCD_MPL	FIFO order	10	64	For HCD
USB_MGR_MPL	FIFO order	10	64	For MGR
USB_HUB_MPL	FIFO order	10	64	For HUBCD
USB_CLS_MPL	FIFO order	10	64	For HDCD
USB_HSMP_MPL	FIFO order	10	64	For Sample Application
USB_HVENDOR_MPL	FIFO order	10	64	For Vendor Class driver

8.4 uITRON Task start

RTOS calls the vsta_knl() in the initialization routine (PowerON_Reset_PC()) function and runs the kernel.

After the kernel is run, the usb_cstd_main_task() function is started, all other tasks are started, and then the main task goes to the DOMANT state.

8.5 uITRON Systemcall

Table 8-4 shows the system calls used in RTOS.

Table 8-4 System call

Systemcall	Description
USB_ACT_TSK	Starts a task
USB_TER_TSK	Terminates a task.
USB_DLY_TSK	Delays a task by the specified duration.
USB_SND_MSG	Transmits a message from a task to the specified mailbox.
USB_ISND_MSG	Transmits a message from a interrupt to the specified mailbox.
USB_RCV_MSG	Receives a message from the mailbox.
USB_TRCV_MSG	Receives a message from the mailbox with timeout.
USB_PGET_BLK	Get a variable-length memory block with a task (interrupt).
USB_REL_BLK	Release a variable-length memory block.

9. How to register in non-OS/RTOS

9.1 How to register in non-OS

The following settings are required to register class drivers and applications in non-OS.

For details on schedulers used by non-OS, refer to chapter 6. Non-OS Scheduler.

1. Scheduler settings
2. Task information settings
3. Task registrations in scheduler
4. Task calls

(1). Setup of scheduler

Set the following items in USB-BASIC-FW r_usb_cKernelid.h file.

#define	USB_IDMAX	Maximum number*1 of task IDs
#define	USB_TABLEMAX	Maximum number of messages storable in the priority table for each task priority
#define	USB_BLKMAX	Maximum number of information tables used to send messages from each task

*1: For the maximum number setting, add 1 to the highest ID number among the tasks to be used.

(2). Setup of task information

For each additional task, add the task ID, mailbox ID, memory pool ID and task priority to the USB-BASIC-F/W r_usb_ckernelid.h file.

Keep the following points in mind when setting these items.

- Assign consecutive ID numbers to the tasks, and do not assign the same ID to more than one task.
- Set the same value assigned to task ID for mailbox ID and memory pool ID.
- Set the task priority of added class drivers and applications to a value lower than that of PCD.

The following settings are examples for vendor class drivers of the sample program.

#define	USB_PVENDOR_TSK	USB_TID_6	: Task ID
#define	USB_PVENDOR_MBX	USB_PVENDOR_TSK	: Mailbox ID
#define	USB_PVENDOR_MPL	USB_PVENDOR_TSK	: Memory pool ID

(3). Task registration to a scheduler

R_usb_cstd_SetTaskPri() is used to set task ID priorities in the scheduler.

Set the task ID in the 1st argument of R_usb_cstd_SetTaskPri() and the task priority in the 2nd argument.

(4). Calling the application task

The following shows the point of calling the application task.

a). If the application task uses non-OS scheduler API

Please call the application task at the "Inside of the scheduler management" or "outside of the sckeduler management".

Example)

```
while(1)
{
   /* Scheduler processing */
   R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
   if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
   {
      /* Inside of the scheduler management */
      R_usb_pstd_PcdTask((USB_VP_INT)0);     /* PCD Task */
      R_usb_pvendor_task((USB_VP_INT)0);     /* PDCD Task */
      usb_pvendor_apl_task((USB_VP_INT)0);   /* APL Task */
   }
   /* Outside of the scheduler management */
}
```

b). If the application task does not use non-OS scheduler API

Please call the application task at the "outside of the sckeduler management".

Example)

```
while(1)
{
   /* Scheduler processing */
   R_usb_cstd_Scheduler();
   if(USB_FLGSET == R_usb_cstd_CheckSchedule())
   {
      R_usb_pstd_PcdTask((USB_VP_INT)0);  /* PCD Task */
      R_usb_pvendor_task((USB_VP_INT)0);  /* PDCD Task */
   }
   /* Outside of the scheduler management */
   usb_pvendor_apl_task((USB_VP_INT)0);   /* APL Task */
}
```

9.2 How to register in RTOS

To register class drivers or applications in RTOS, the uITRON resources, such as task, mailbox, and memory pool, must be added to the configuration file.

For details about uITRON, refer to chapter “8 uITRON system”.

10. Debug Information Output

When the user describes the debug information output macro from the user application, the user can output the debug information on the console window (HEW).

10.1 When the debug information is output on the console window (HEW)

The following shows the debug information output procedure.

1. Please use the following debug macro in the user application to output user debugprint.

```
void func( void )
{
        uint16_t ver;

        ver = 2;
        USB_PRINTF1("RENESAS USB USB-BASIC-F/W V.%d.00", ver);
}
```

2. Please enable the following definition that is described in r_usb_cmacprint.h file.

   Enable "USB_DEBUGPRINT_PP" definition. (Refer to the following.)

```
//#define       USB_DEBUGUART_PP        /* enable sirial out */
#define         USB_DEBUGPRINT_PP       /* enable display out */
```

3. Please run the program after compiling.

10.2 When the debug information is outputted to UART

The function to output the debug information to UART does not support in this version.

10.3 Debug Information macros

The following shows the debug information macro to output the debug information to the console window on HEW.

USB_PRINTF0	:	The number of argument is 0
USB_PRINTF1	:	The number of argument is 1
USB_PRINTF2	:	The number of argument is 2
USB_PRINTF3	:	The number of argument is 3
USB_PRINTF4	:	The number of argument is 4
USB_PRINTF5	:	The number of argument is 5
USB_PRINTF6	:	The number of argument is 6
USB_PRINTF7	:	The number of argument is 7

11. DTC/EXDMA Transfer

11.1 Overview

In RX62N, RX63N, RX63T and RX630, when D0FIFO access (USBC_D0DMA) is specified in the pipe information table, USB-BASIC-FW uses the DTC for FIFO access. In RX6N + R8A6667, FIFO access between SDRAM on RX62N-RSK and R8A66597 is used EXDMA. Note that the DTC/EXDMA is a system-dependent function, so the settings for transfer method, access timing, communication start/end timing, DTC/EXDMA, etc., should be changed as necessary to match the system under development.

Please refer to EXDMA transfer block diagram (Figure 11-1) when using R8A66597/R8A66593.

11.1.1 Basic Specification

The specifications of the DTC transfer sample program code included in USB-BASIC-FW are listed below. DTC settings are made by the usb_cpu_d0fifo2buf_start_dma (),usb_cpu_buf2d0fifo_start_dma () function in the rx_rsk.c file. When DTC is specified in the pipe information table, the usb_cstd_SendStart() or usb_cstd_ReceiveStart() function makes DTC transfer settings.

Modify the DTC/EXDMA control sample functions usb_cpu_d0fifo2buf_start_dma () and usb_cpu_buf2d0fifo_start_dma () and the DTC/EXDMA settings as necessary to match the system under development.

And, pipe 1 to pipe5 can used DTC/EXDMA access.

Table 11-1 shows DTC Setting Specifications.

Table 11-1 DTC Setting Specifications

Setting	Description
FIFO port used	D0FIFO port
Transfer mode	Block transfer mode One DTC transfer size: max packet size.
Chain transfer	Disabled
Address mode	Full address mode
Read skip	Disabled
Access bit width (MBW)	2-byte transfer: 16-bit width 1-byte transfer: 8-bit width (In data reception (D0FIFO to RAM), this setting is 16-bit width.)
Transfer end	Receive direction: BRDY interrupt Transmit direction: BEMP interrupt

Table11-2 EXDMA Setting Specifications

Setting	Description
FIFO port used	D0FIFO port
Transfer mode	Block transfer mode One EXDMAC transfer size : Max Packe Size of the transfer PIPE
Address mode	Single Address mode (This is that R8A66597/R8A66593 is accessed by the EDACKn signal and transfer the data by specifing the address to SDRAM.)
R8A66597/R8A66593 Control signal	Port 5 bit 5(P55) : EDREQ0-C pin Port 5 bit 4(P54) : EDACK0-C pin
Access bit width (MBW)	2-byte transfer: 16-bit width
Transfer end	Receive direction: BRDY interrupt Transmit direction: BEMP interrupt

Table11-3 R8A66597/R8A66593 DMA Setting Specification

Setting	Description
DMA transfer signal selection (DFORM)	Uses DACKx_N signal only (CPU bus)

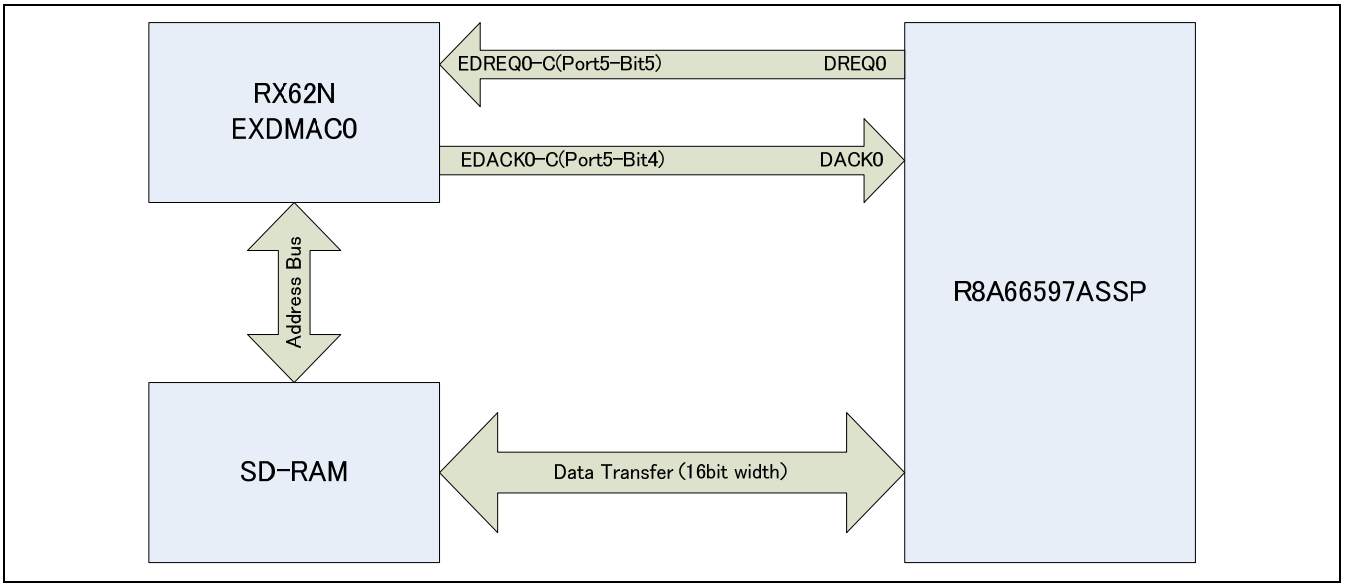

Figure 11-1 EXDMA Transfe Block Diagram

11.1.2 Notification of Transfer Result

When DTC access is used as well, USB-BASIC-FW uses the registered call-back function(this function is specified by R_usb_hstd_TransferStart/R_usb_pstd_TransferStart) to notify PDCD/HDCD of the data transfer end condition.

USB-BASIC-FW can send the following seven communication result notifications to PDCD/HDCD.

Transfer Result is set to the member “status ” of USB_UTR_t structure.

The following shows Transfer Result

USB_DATA_NONE	:	Data transmit normal end
USB_DATA_OK	:	Data receive normal end
USB_DATA_SHT	:	Data receive normal end with less than specified data length
USB_DATA_OVR	:	Receive data size exceeded
USB_DATA_ERR	:	1. No-response condition or over/underrun error detected 2. Specify other than 0x08000000 – 0x0A000000 to the transfer address when using EXDMA.
USB_DATA_STALL	:	STALL response or MaxPacketSize error detected
USB_DATA_STOP	:	Data transfer forced end

11.1.3 Notes on Data Reception

When the received data exceeds the buffer size, data is read from the FIFO buffer up to the buffer size and transfer ends.

In Host mode, when the pipe information table is updated in the HCD API function, the following settings are implemented.

Please carry out the following setup to a pipe information table at the time of Peripheral operation.

- Enable the SHTNAK function for the data receive pipe.
- The data receive pipe processes requests with the BFRE function enabled. (When the Ep table is set to USB_D0DMA = DTC transfer, the pipe configuration is set to BFRE ON.)
- Use the transaction counter for the data receive pipe.

The area of integral multiples of the max packet size is necessary for the buffer where the received data is stored. When the max packet size is 64 bytes, the necessary size of buffer example is shown to the receive data size below.

Table 11-4 Buffer size example (max packet size is 64bytes)

Receive data size	Buffer size [bytes]
64 bytes or less	64 (max packet size)
65 bytes or more and 128 bytes or less	128 (max packet size times two)
…	…
449 bytes or more and 512 bytes or less	512 (max packet size times eight)
…	…

[Note]

When EXDMA is used, RX MCU internal RAM can not be used. EXDMA can use the external bus only.

11.2 How to DTC/EXDMA transfer in the sample program

The Ep table must be edited in order to execute a DTC transfer in the sample application.

11.2.1 Pipe information table setting for DTC/EXDMA transfer in the Host sample program

Edit Ep table “usb_shvendor_smpl_tmp_eptbl” which is in the “r_usb_hvendor_defep.c”.

```
uint16_t usb_shvendor_smpl_tmp_eptbl[] =
{
        /* PIPE1 */
        USB_NONE,
        /* TYPE/BFRE/DBLB/CNTMD/SHTNAK/DIR/EPNUM */
        USB_NONE | USB_BFREOFF | USB_DBLBON | USB_CNTMDON | USB_SHTNAKON | USB_NONE | USB_NONE,
        USB_NONE,
        USB_NONE,
        USB_NONE,
        USB_CUSE,
        /* PIPE2 */
        USB_NONE,
        /* TYPE/BFRE/DBLB/CNTMD/SHTNAK/DIR/EPNUM */
        USB_NONE | USB_BFREOFF | USB_DBLBON | USB_CNTMDON | USB_SHTNAKON | USB_NONE | USB_NONE,
        USB_NONE,
        USB_NONE,
        USB_NONE,
        USB_CUSE,
```

When DTC/EXDMA is used in pipe 1 (BULK IN: receive), USB_CUSE is changed to USB_D0DMA.

When DTC/EXDMA is used in pipe 2 (BULK OUT: transfer), USB_CUSE is changed to USB_D0DMA.

[Note]

1. Either pipe 1 or pipe 2 can be used to run DTC/EXDMA. However, both pipes cannot be used to run DTC/EXDMA.

11.2.2 Pipe information table setting for DTC/EXDMA transfer in the Peripheral sample program

Edit Ep table “usb_gpvendor_smpl_eptbl1” which is in the “r_usb_vendor_descriptor.c”.

```
#else      /* USB_TARGET_CHIP_PP == USB_ASSP_PP */
uint16_t usb_gpvendor_smpl_eptbl1[] =
{
        /* PIPE1 Definition */
        USB_PIPE1,
        USB_BULK | USB_BFREOFF | USB_DBLBON | USB_SHTNAKON | USB_DIR_P_IN  | USB_EP1,
        USB_NONE,
        64,
        USB_IFISOFF | USB_IITV_TIME(0u),
        USB_CUSE,
        /* PIPE2 Definition */
        USB_PIPE2,
        USB_BULK | USB_BFREOFF | USB_DBLBON | USB_SHTNAKON | USB_DIR_P_OUT | USB_EP2,
        USB_NONE,
        64,
        USB_IFISOFF | USB_IITV_TIME(0u),
        USB_CUSE,
```

When DTC/EXDMA is used in pipe 1 (BULK IN: receive), USB_CUSE is changed to USB_D0DMA.

When DTC/EXDMA is used in pipe 2 (BULK OUT: transfer), USB_CUSE is changed to USB_D0DMA.

[Note]

1. Either pipe 1 or pipe 2 can be used to run DTC/EXDMA. However, both pipes cannot be used to run DTC/EXDMA.

12. Limitations

USB-BASIC-FW is subject to the following restrictions.

1. The pipe usage methods are limited by the pipe information setting functions.
   The receive pipe uses the transaction counter with the SHTNAK function.
2. The structures contain members of different types.
   (Depending on the compiler, the address alignment of the structure members may be shifted.)
3. PDCD/HDCD must be prepared by the customer.
4. In a data transfer using the IFIS function (Isochronous IN Buffer Flush function), no BEMP interrupt is generated when a buffer flush takes place after transfer of the final packet, so it is not possible to notify the higher level driver of the transfer end condition.
5. In host mode and using non-OS, USB-BASIC-FW does not support suspend/resume of the connected hub and devices connected to the hub's down ports.
6. USB-BASIC-FW does not support suspend during data transfer. Execute suspend after confirming the data transfer was completed.

Website and Support

Renesas Electronics Website
http://www.renesas.com/

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Revision Record

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Jan 31, 2011	—	First edition issued
1.08	May 31, 2011	—	Target device is added : RX630, R8A66597
		—	Chapter composition is changed: - “6.Sample Program” is divided into “6.Workspace”, “7.Sample Applications”, “13.Non-OS Scheduler” and “14.uITRON System” - “14.General-purpose library” is deleted - “18.EXDMA Transfer” is added
		—	17.DTC Transfer: It corresponded to transfer the transfer size other than integral multiples of the max packet size.
		—	Error in writing is cleared
2.00	Jun. 01.2012	—	Revision of the document by firmware upgrade
2.01	Jan. 31.2013	—	The description mistake and the reference error is fixed.
2.10	Apr. 01.2013	—	Revision of the document by firmware upgrade. - Add Target Device RX63T. Add the information on RX63T - EXDMA is added in DTC section.

General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all MPU/MCU products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Handling of Unused Pins

   Handle unused pins in accord with the directions given under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

   — The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

2. Processing at Power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the moment when power is supplied.

   — The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the moment when power is supplied.
   In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the reset process is completed.
   In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

   — The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

4. Clock Signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has stabilized.

   — When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator (or from an external oscillator) during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Moreover, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator (or by an external oscillator) while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

5. Differences between Products

   Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

   — The characteristics of an MPU or MCU in the same group but having a different part number may differ in terms of the internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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